# The Times.

Ogburn, Cole & Albright, EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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**THE TIMES**

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## Wayside Gleanings.

FOR THE TIMES.

### AN INDIAN LEGEND.

BY ANNA M. BATES.

The mellow hues of sunset were lingering like bright-winged birds amid the huge forest trees that grew around an Indian encampment, and gaily tinting the view that sped by fleet as an arrow. The sky was very blue dotted with gold and violet and crimson clouds, lovely enough for the bowers of angels. It was evidently a time of peace, even the exciting sports of the chase were laid aside. The Indian braves were reclining before their wigwams, or gathered in groups under the huge shadows of the trees while the patient squaws were bringing water in their primitive vessels from the distant spring, or pounding the maize to bake in rude cakes for their lordly companions.

Let us go with the wind that wanders along so lightly and enter with it the home of the great sachem Laweola. His lodge, situated a little apart, is of better construction than the others, overarched by green boughs and neatly thatched with skins. Why is it the young braves of the Chippeways watch from afar the door of Laweola's lodge but to catch a glimpse of the wild bird that still folds her wings over her native west? She sits with her father's wigwam by the side of her couch heaped with green boughs and soft skins, her fingers skilfully embroidering some gay trinket with beads in the gay and quaint devices common to her tribe.

Gentle and lovely has thus far been the life of the Indian maiden as the course of a tranquil summer stream. Many a young brave has longed for the sunshine of her smile to light up his lodge, but only one, the brave, ferocious yet cruel War-Hawk, is favored by the old sachem. As for herself, cold and unimpassioned toward all, she glides among them light as a spirit that is uncontaminated with evil. In vain has the proud War-Hawk, glorious in paint and feathers, besought her to be his; in vain has her father commanded her not to frown upon one of the bravest of his people. She is thinking of this to-day as she sits alone, watching the sun go down behind the hills like a vast globe of fire, and even as she muses, she is summoned to the presence of her father who is alone in the outer apartment of his wigwam.

"My daughter," he commenced, "Laweola is like a tree that is old and sapless, and soon will lay low, for no spring warmth can retain activity to his withered limbs. Ere he goes to the happy hunting grounds of the Great Spirit, he would see his wild bird, the wife of the brave victorious War-Hawk. He will adorn you with the softest skins, and the wild duck and deer will always smoke upon your board."

"Ah," she replied, "can the dove mate with a hawk or a fawn dwell in the cave of a wolf? No more can the wild rose twine around the pine than I around the cruel heart of War-Hawk. But the good Laweola will not compel his one child to do this, for rather had the wild bird furl her wing to her native skies."

"My daughter," said the wily Indian, "unless you obey your earthly father, how can you be sure of the approval of Manito, and I have promised you to War-Hawk. Yesterday he returned from the settlements of the whites, whither he had been with furs, with a wonderful instrument called a rifle. I besought him to sell me the prize. I will give it to you; he said in exchange for your wild bird."

"Therefore," he added with the usual Indian stoicism, "resign yourself for your fate is fixed; to-morrow the wedding festivities will commence."

"Oh, my father," she said, "let not the voice of my appealing ring only desert shores. Oh, doom me not to a life of misery!"

But he turned gruffly away, and the wild bird went in tears to her couch. She tossed uneasily to and fro, as if her soft pillow of skins were set with thorns, and dread images of the future rose before her mind.

"Alas" she murmured, "I never *can be his;*" and up in her soul rose a resolution, so strange and wild it smote upon her heart like the certainty of death.

"I will fly," she whispered, "and when they seek for the wild bird, she will not be here."

The dawn was just breaking when she rose, and passing noiselessly over the sleeping sentries, she found herself unobserved in the open air and fleet as a roe darted off into the forest. Soon the day broke, and like a priest at the altar baptized the brown brows of the hills with a flood of roseate light, then the birds wakened and commenced their matins. The flowers smiled 'neath the dew that lay on each like a pearl and like a web of pearls over the moss where the fleet foot of Wild Bird passed. Like one in a dream, she hastened on; she knew of a friendly band of Indians but a few days' journey from their encampment, and perhaps they might receive her.

Any way *death* was better than the persecution from which she was fleeing. So she hurried on. At noon-day, when the hot sun came driving down through the boughs, she stopped faint and exhausted by the side of a little stream, and drank from her hand of the cool water. She had taken the precaution to bring with her some dried roots and parched corn, and plucking plenteously of the berries that grew around, she refreshed herself screened from view by the shadow of a great rock.

Once she thought she heard the voices of her pursuers and plunged into a denser part of the forest. Then she wandered on and on, till the curtain of twilight veiled the gay splendor of the sky. Weary and disheartened, she clambered up the summit of a high rock and looked around her. Nothing was to be seen, save a dense wide wilderness with no visible waymark, and as night approached, the dismal howling of wild beasts were heard. She thought she would return, but she had lost the way; her feet and hands were torn and bleeding, and her garments rent by the cruel briars through which she had passed.

Alone in the wilderness. Oh, what a deep awful solemnity filled the poor girl's heart as she stood alone in that vast cathedral where God is the Great High Priest, and which is only lighted by the star lamps He has hung along the sky! She prayed the good Manito to preserve her spirit, and seeing the mouth of a cave near by, she determined to rest before it for the night. She sat down half powerless on the moss, and the hot wind sighed through her hair. Suddenly, two fiery eyes glared upon her from a neighboring thicket. *They were those of a wolf!* and springing up, she darted forward with her pursuer behind her.

A few steps forward and Death held out his arms to the poor girl. The river lay cool and deep, girded with thick elders and reeds; in the darkness she made the fatal plunge when only God and the angels were seeing her. There was a faint cry, one arm flung up as in supplication, and then a few ripples *alone marked* the spot where slept the unfortunate Wild Bird.

For some days two bands of Chippeways had been scouring the forest in search of their lost one, but in vain. At last just as the sun was sinking, they came upon a strip of the bright scarlet robe she were depending on the briars through which she had passed. Eagerly they went to the water's edge, there the reeds and elders were broken down as by the fall of some heavy body through them. There, too, as if to remove all doubt, in the thick black mud by the margin of the deep river, lay one of the little moccasins Wild Bird had worn, cut and torn by her journey through the wilderness.

Mournfully, mournfully, with this one memento they went back to their home, and wild laments were poured like rain over the broken flower. Sometimes they say she comes back with the stars to the lodges of her people, and the sigh of the night wind is mingled with the melodious cry of the spirit, Wild Bird.

## Literary.

FOR THE TIMES.

NEW YORK, Aug., 1856.

### Rail Roads—The Iron Horse.

Reader, didn't ever hear Saxe's "Riding on a rail," sung by those charming minstrels, the "Continentals?" If not, you have a rare treat in store, if they ever come within your vicinity; as they belong not to that class of vulgar performers, who pander to the gratification of the "baser sort" for the sake of filthy lucre.

But we sat down to say a word or two about Rail Roads and rail road traveling. One has said, "when coaches ran six miles an hour, including stoppages, it was thought that no ordinary triumph over space and time had been made; when the mail cleared ten miles within a similar period, it was regarded by all thinking men as a prodigy; when it was said that twelve and even fourteen miles per hour might be attained on a railway, wise men shook their heads with incredulity at the possibility of so great a boon being within the reach of man; when express trains ran thirty miles in sixty minutes, it was a miracle; but now when passengers may be conveyed forty, fifty, and even sixty miles per hour, and whirled over some parts of the route at the rate of even seventy or seventy-five miles, the most thoughtful become indifferent to the full meaning of the work accomplished, and it is passed by as an every day achievement. Even the beasts of the field cease to wonder, as the iron monster rushes past them.

We have often witnessed the truth of this last remark, even in the case of the most timid animals, although warned of their danger by the steam-voice of the Locamotive which seemed to say—

Beware! beware! for I come in my might,
With a scream and a scowl of scorn;
With a speed like the mountain eagle's flight,
When he mounts the breeze of morn.

Avaunt! avaunt! for I heed you not,
Nor pause for the cry of pain;
I rejoice o'er the slaughter my wheels have wrought,
And I laugh at the mangled slain.

Away—away—o'er valley and plain,
I sweep you with a voice of wrath;
In fleecy clouds I wrap my train,
As I tread my iron path.

My bowels are fire and my arm is steel,
My breath is a rolling cloud;
And my voice peals out as I onward wheel,
Like the thunder rolling loud.

All day, all day, do my sinews play,
When by the sun bright rays are cast;
At midnight hour, I fly on my way,
Like a death-fiend howling past!

Ye wild beasts, fly! when my voice ye hear
Through the sounding forest, ring—
And ye sons of men, stand mute with fear—
For of earth, I am the KING!

We never shall forget the sensation produced in us by our first railroad ride, for although we did not express them, our feelings at times were akin to those of the old lady, who, on her first railroad jaunt and while passing over a high tressel work with nothing seemingly to support the train, concluded the cars were making an aerial flight, and swooned away in her alarm, and when aroused to consciousness again, eagerly inquired, "*has the thing lit!*"

Very few, however, even of those who have traveled some," appreciate the startling rapidity of this mode of locomotion. We have been much interested in perusing, of late, some facts in regard to the speed attained on the English railway, as we find them chronicled in Montgomery's Magazine of Art; and as they may prove equally interesting to our readers, we will mention a few of them. The writer says that a train moving at the rate of 105 feet per second, or 35 yards in the space of time between two ticks of the clock, make seventy-five miles an hour, a speed often attained by the Express on the Great Western Railway. If two such trains pass one another at such speed, the relative velocity is double that, or seventy yards per second, so that if one train be seventy yards long, it will flash by in a single second. Supposing the driving wheels of the engine to be seven feet in diameter, they would measure a little more than twenty-one feet in circumference.—These wheels would revolve five times in running over 35 yards of the rail, and hence make five revolutions per second at such a speed. To produce one revolution of the driving wheels, each piston must once move backward and forward in the cylinder, and its motion therefore must divide a second into ten equal parts. On arriving at the end of the cylinder, a valve must be shifted so as to admit fresh steam on one side of the piston, and that it may be withdrawn on the other; and this valve must move so rapidly as to form but a small fraction of the entire stroke of the piston. As there are two cylinders, however, there must be twenty discharges of steam per second at equal intervals, each puff being the twentieth part of a second between it and that which follows it. Now, according to the experiments of Dr. Hutton, the flight of a cannon ball is five miles per minute or three hundred miles an hour, and hence a train moving at seventy-five miles an hour, has a velocity only four times less than a cannon ball. The heavy cannons in the broad side of a line-of-battle-ship are 32 pounders, and we know what destruction ensues when they are thrown with all their tremendous momentum against any object. But when we remember that a railway train weighs, not 32 pounds, but perhaps seventy-five tons, and that the speed of the train at seventy-five miles an hour is but a fourth less than that of a cannon ball, we have the surprising conclusion presented, when seated in such cars, of plying through the air with a momentum of a cannon ball of eighteen tons weight! (Why one might as well stride a boomshall at once! *take off our baggage!—we don't go in that train!*)

The large engine "Lord of the Isles," shown at the Great Exhibition, is capable of taking a passenger train of one hundred and twenty tons at an average speed of sixty miles an hour, its effective power being equal to 743 horses.

Two new and magnificent express engines have been constructed for the North Western Railway, to run to Burmingham in two hours. The driving wheels of these are seven feet six inches in diameter, the strokes twenty four inches. The tubes are 303 in number and 1¾ inches in diameter, and the firebox contains 260 square feet of heating surface. They have patent, solid wrought-iron pistons one third lighter than those hitherto used, so that at a speed of sixty miles per hour a momentum will be saved on the two pistons equal to 80 tons. Steam pumps are attached on the footplate to keep up a supply of water when the engine is at a stand, and a steam guage, in the form of a gas meter, shows accurately the pressure of the steam.

From personal observation we can aver that it is not an easy task to control the mighty energies of a steam-Horse, even on a fine day and at a moderate speed; but when this is to be performed amid the blinding darkness of a wintry night, dashing on at a terrific speed with a train weighing perhaps a hundred tons or more: and when with straining eyeballs the engineer has to look ahead to see that no blood red signal announces to him that he must stay his head-long course at once under peril of instant destruction, we see how much of care, energy and coolness is required to fulfil aright the heavy responsibilities entrusted to one man. And yet how many peril their own lives and the lives of hundreds of passengers by a criminal use of that beverage that "steals away mens brains!"

In view of the astounding facts, developed within a few years, in consequence of Railway locomotion, it is not wonderful that the mighty deeds of the Iron Horse have fired the poetic genius of our day.

As a specimen of quaint and amusing versification on this subject, we give the following lines; although they are not very flattering to the morals of the "Animal."—

### Ulogy on the Locomotiv Steam Ingine.

BY JOHN M. ELDREDGE.

Grate innovatur on the oald moads ov travelin!
Yew hich a grate menny staiges togethur,
Fill um full ov peepel thare bagidge,
With thare Karpit bagis, banbocksis, &c,
And then yew ring yore belle too giv notis
That yure a cummin without ade ov quawdraopeds,
Sich as camils, hosses and elepants
To pull yew and yure lode ov inhabitance and trunks,
And that yew'll goe oavur the rode on yure oan hook.
Grate innovatur on the oald moads ov travelin!

Terryfier ov Kattel and fut travelers!
Yew goe it strong! Yew put in like a
Volcanoe depryned ov gravy tashun
To hoald it furm, and so rushin on the surphis
With sentrifigle foce, suffishunt
Too ovurkum awl obsturkles in its weigh.
If enny crittur ov the lowur awdurz ov bein
Is in yure parth, yew set up a heljus skreem
So teat the Kattel Kique up thare heals
And galup, jest as it happens, owt ov the weigh
Or in it—bein too alarmed to fawrm a jujment
With the commun cents that purtains to thare natur.
And man whew walks the urth erekt and sublighm
When missin his Kalkurlashuns ov yure distuns
Jumps rite or left inter peat or swamps,
Inter kriks or diches ov muddi watur;
Which spiles thare close and leeves them
In a purty ficks to present tharselves
To a evenin partie, or to make a wishde-for viset
To the beluved object ov thare afekshuns.
And sumtims yew hit rite again the ocks,
Or the unthinkin hoss, or spessimin
Of deep humanata poken along
In sollum meditashun on the rales;
And gryned them awl to smash and littel attoms!
Killed um without bennefit ov klargy—
Terryfier ov Kattel and fut travelers!

Rapid kommunikatur betweene distunt pints!
I awlwers luke on yew with admerashun;
And as yew thunder along somity eary
Whisltin, ringin, & screemin,
Smoakin, and tarein up dusty partikels,
I think how konveniunt it tis for a man in a hurry
Too ete his breckfuss in queen Viktory's dermiuions,
Dyne in Bostun & take his highsen
In Nu Yorke alt inley kandel-lite,
Sich is the triumph, ov genous
When it kombinds with merkanik artt
Too klere obstrukshuns from the parth ov beins
Who feal that thare emortal sperrits
Should not bee hampural bye laws ov tyme and spayce
But have a rite, ef thare's enny weigh too kum it,
Too goe frum wun parte ov the yunivarse to anuther
In tyme, nor parse the spayce stretchin betweene.

; Raped kommunikatur!

Evidense ov hooman progriss bein onewards!
Forty years was the childrun ov Israel
A gittin threw the desert from the tabul ov faro.
Ef yew had been thare with a pillur ov fier
By nite, & yure clowdy collum ov smoak by day
Yew 'd a put um threw in 40 hours
Inter the land floin with milk and hunny
Too the astonishmunt ov the Jebusights
The High-vights, Hit-tights, Git-tights & Phelistins.
And wunce it tuck sume weaks to go frum Bostun
Too Hartefurd in Konetikut, and munths
Too wreech the plaise whare Sinsinatty stands
Nowe fsimed fur deth-dealin slawtur-howses
And packin pork in peeses scotabel
Too bake with beens, and to try owt for varyous
Kulinery perporses, sich as fryin do-nus.
Nowe theas jurneys can bee finisht up
At short notis with neetness and dispach,
Shoein that the hooman mynd is kapabel
Of Kontinual devilopment in skience—
Evidens ov progriss!

Sivilizur ov barbeighrians and savigis!
Yew kaws depoes too bee lokatid and sott up
In plaises on yure rode to the turminga,
Whare the peepel air in Natur's childhood;
For them yew karry the blessins ov sivillirashun
Rum, books, tobakur and nusepapurs.
Yew shoe them that sum things kan bee dun
As well as othirs, and sett them a drinkin & thinkin
And smoakin and considerin, and chewin and pondurin
On thare own ignorunce, and the wundeful nollege
Of thare bruthren whoo put yew to movin.
They sea yew goe it, without gittin weary
With no mussels to gin owt, no jints to spavin
No legs to git fowundered, no fete too inturfear
As happens to thare hosses, and tha bekum
Emmulus tor doo as mutch as othir nashuns
So the desyre leeds tor the akkomplishment, and
They pick up the crumbs ov infurmashun
Which yew thro owt on yure kowrce
Like the sparks frum yure funil
Sivilisur ov barbeighrians!

W. R. H.

## Common Schools.

### Educational Convention.

We have observed with much interest the arrangements making for holding a Convention of Teachers and friends of Education in North Carolina this Fall, and we sincerely hope that this effort will be crowned with success which it so richly deserves. It will strike any intelligent and attentive looker on of the course of things in this State that such a Convention, if it accomplish the ends designed, is now one of the chief wants of the community. The cause of education is *the* great cause or every people, lying at the foundation of their liberties, and of all their national comforts and prosperity; and while this is so, it is extremely gratifying to us to know that we live and labor in a State where this cause is making giant strides onward, and is embracing in its benign influences all ranks and classes of the people, in every locality, from Currituck to Cherokee. The movement, to be of lasting and pervading effect, began and has the centre of its vitality, at the right place: the fountains of learning were opened among the masses, near the doors of every cabin in North-Carolina, and are now mingling their refreshing waters in one vast stream which is covering the country, with the bright promise of a religious intellectual and moral harvest. Simultaneous with Common Schools, Colleges and Academies spring, everywhere, into vigorous existence; and now, among our other resources, we can proudly point to our Educational System as one of the most hopeful in the Union. This great field is calling into it many laborers of varied acquirements; and while the end of all is the same, there has not yet been that unity of effort and community of sympathy which the subject demands.—The facilities for preparing workmen of the right stamp for this important labor are not near so great as they ought to be; and while this is so, those who are now in the field could exert themselves much more usefully to the public and pleasantly to themselves, if environed by those associations and sympathies which cheer the hearts and nerve the arms of the votaries of learning in other countries. If any class of people need occasional relaxation from labors, it is those confined within the narrow circle of the school-room—if any class need the sympathies and encouragement of each other, it is that class so entirely withdrawn from the excitements and stimulants of the busy world without—if any class need the light of good examples, the benefit of the ideas of others, the excitement which the collision of mind with mind creates, it is that class whose important duties bind them much of the year to an unvarying mental tread-mill. They need for their improvement and for their amusement to see the world and to mingle with its people; and they eminently need a common sympathy and common efforts to elevate, in the eyes of the world, the standard of their calling, and to cause it to be respected and honored as it ought to be. These great ends are accomplished by associations of teachers, meeting periodically and in different places; and as we understand it, the proposed convention in Salisbury is intended to initiate such associations for the State and for its different sections.

It is, we hear, in contemplation to form a State Teacher's Association as a permanent organization; and it is hoped that this Society will be also instrumental in calling into existence affiliated Societies in the different Counties.

We need not dwell farther on the advantages of such associations—they will readily occur to every reflecting mind, while experience elsewhere lends ample proof to argument and theory. What delightful reunions do they cause to those who so much need recreation and excitement! How extensively do they propagate good ideas and good examples! How much do they help to dignify the teacher's calling, and to protect him by force of the sympathies of his fellows!

How materially do they assist in promoting a just knowledge of the State and its people among those who shape the minds of the rising generation; and how do they serve to call out and exhibit the hospitality of the citizens, and to wear away sectional and sectarian prejudices! The good example of Salisbury will be followed by other towns: it will become a point of honor with our people to entertain the Association free of cost to the members, and to vie with each other in adding to the innocent enjoyments of its meetings. Let this attempt, therefore, to begin so auspicious a movement, succeed. Let our teachers and the friends of education see to it that this first meeting is well attended, and the accomplishment of all we have said is certain. Much depends on the first meeting; and we earnestly hope that those most interested will so consider and act accordingly.—*Ral. Standard.*

### CIRCULAR ADDRESS.

At a meeting of delegates from different counties, in Goldsboro,' in May last, it was resolved to hold, in the Fall, a general convention of the friends of Education in North Carolina. After mature consideration Salisbury has been selected as the place for the holding of said Convention and TUESDAY, the 21st of OCTOBER next as the time.

The importance of such a meeting will readily occur to you; and it is, therefore, necessary barely to indicate some of the objects to be accomplished.

The cause of education we all recognise as one of the greatest concerns of every people; and we are happy to be able to say that this great cause has, in the last few years, been making rapid progress in our beloved State. A greater advancement, all things considered, has rarely been made in any country: and we sincerely hope that this onward movement will continue until the position of North Carolina becomes one of the proudest in the Union.

In this progress, Colleges, Academies and Common Schools have all kept pace with each other; and while education has been striking its roots deep into the hearts of the masses, and yearly widening the circle of its influence among the people, the facilities for a high state of cultivation have uniformly and rapidly increased. And this has happened without any apparent uniformity of action or sympathy on the part of educators, in Classical and Common Schools, and of the friends of the cause generally; and now we have arrived at that point of advancement where such a union of general action and of feeling is essential to the good of the whole system, and of each of its parts. The cause of education is one cause, and must be distinctly so recognised and understood by all its friends and agents, and to bring about such an understanding and to manifest it to the world is one object of the proposed Convention. It is intended also as a means of calling out and disseminating judicious opinions and interesting facts and statistics—as a means too of adding to the knowledge of North Carolina and her Institutions in those who participate in the proceedings of the Convention, and of enlarging their views and their sympathies to the entire extent of the whole

State. And it is intended and will inevitably help to create and foster an interchange of friendly courtesies and of just and pleasant amenities among those who occupy the arduous and most important position of instructors of the youth of the State—to dignify the cause of education, to enhance the importance of the teacher's calling, and to lay the foundations of State educational societies and associations which have proved of eminent service to the public good in every country where they have been successfully carried on, while they have been also a great source of improvement and of necessary recreation and pleasure to that laborious class confined for a large portion of their time within a narrow space and to an unvarying routine of action. It is not necessary to dwell on these objects, all of which are of much importance and each of which depends for its success, very materially, on the success of the movement now initiated.

Farther to add to the interest and usefulness of the proposed Convention, essays previously prepared, by persons qualified for the task, will be read on the following subjects, to wit:

1. On the best method of uniting Teachers in Colleges, Academies and Common Schools, and the friends of education in North Carolina, in systematic efforts to advance the general cause in the state.

2. On the best method of increasing the number and efficiency of Common School Teachers.

3. On the best method of communicating instruction.

4. On the best method of governing in schools.

5. On School Architecture.

Rev. C. H. Wiley, Superintendent of Common Schools, was also appointed to prepare and read a statement of all the Colleges, Academies, Classical and select Schools, Male and Female in the State, with an account of their condition, location &c. &c.,

You are hereby respectfully and earnestly invited and requested to attend and assist in the deliberations of said Convention; *and we are authorized to say that the Rail Road Companies will charge all attendants only half the usual fare, and that the citizens of Salisbury will entertain the delegates free of cost.*

Permit us again, in conclusion, earnestly to solicit your attendance: leave, for a brief interval, your school, your cares and business, and let us for once get together in North Carolina, an imposing array of those whose hearts are in this great cause.

So far, the promise of a successful and useful meeting is very flattering, and permit us to remind you that your presence at this Convention may be a duty which you owe to the country.

[Signed.] C. H. WILEY,
Sup. Com. Schools of N. C., and others.

P. S.—We would add, that *all* persons feeling an interest in the cause, are invited to attend, and will be just as welcome as those to whom this circular is sent.

## PUTNAM AS A SPY.

Among the officers of the Revolutionary army, none, probably, possessed more originality than General Putnam; who was eccentric and fearless, blunt in his manners; the daring soldier without the polish of the gentleman. He might well be called the Marion of the North, though he disliked disguise, probably from the fact of his lisping, which was very apt to overthrow any trickery which he might have in view.

At this time a stronghold called Horseneck, some miles from New York, was in the hands of the British. Putnam with a few sturdy patriots, was lurking in the vicinity, bent on driving them from the place. Tired of lurking in ambush, the men began to be impatient and importuned the General with a questoin as to when they were going to have about with the foe. One morning he made a speech something to the following effect, which convinced them there was something in the wind.

"Fellows, you have been idle too long, and so have I. I'm going to Bush's at Horseneck, in an hour, with an ox team and a bag of corn. If I come back I will let you know the particulars; if I should not, let them have it, by hookey."

He shortly afterwards mounted his ox cart, dressed as one of the commonest order of Yankee farmers, and was at Bush's tavern, which was in possession of the British troops. No sooner did the officers espy him than they began to question him as to his whereabouts, and finding him a perfect simpleton as they thought, they began to quiz him, and threatened to seize the corn and fodder.

"How much do you ask for your whole concern?" asked they.

"For mercy's sake, gentlement," replied the mock clodhopper, with the most deplorable look of entreaty; "only let me off, and you shall have my bell team and load for nothing and if that won't dew, I'll give you my word I'll return to-morow, and pay you heartily for your kindness and condecension."

"Well," said they, "we'll take you at your word. Leave the team and provender with us, and we won't require bail for your appearance."

Putnam gave up the team, and sauntered about for an hour or so, gaining all the information he wished. He then returned to his men and told them of the foe, and his plan of attack.

The morning came and with it sallied out the gallant band. The British were handled with rough hands; and when they surrendered to General Putnam, the clodhopper, he sarcastically remarked:

"Gentlemen, I have kept my word. I told you I would call and pay you for your kindness and condescension."

# News of the Day.

**The Kansas Question as it is.**

(Congress having adjourned, perhaps our readers would like to know how the exciting subject of the Kansas question now stands. The most concise and understanding account of the question we have seen, is given in Harper's "Monthly Record of Current events" for August. It is a review of the Report of the House Committee on Kansas affairs. We give it below.) —*Eds. Times.*

Before any elections had been held in Kansas, says the Report, a secret society was formed in Missouri, having for its object the extension of slavery into Kansas and the other Territories, not only by aiding and inducing actual emigrants to go from the Slave States, but by sending men merely to vote at the elections; and every election held in the Territory has been controlled by citizens of Missouri, who not only voted illegally, but prevented actual settlers from voting. Thus, at the election for delegate to Congress, held November 20, 1854, the number of votes cast was 2653, of which 1729 were illegal. Of the whole number of votes, 2268 were given for Mr. Whitfield, who at this time received a majority of the legal votes for delegate for that term. In February, 1855, a census was taken by the order of the Governor, and an election for members of the Legislature was appointed to be held on the 30 of March. By an organized movement, companies of men were sent into every district, with but a single exception, and so distributed as entirely to control the election. The census showed that the number of persons in the Territory entitled to vote was 2905; yet the whole number of votes given was 6320, and a large proportion of the legal electors were deterred from voting. Of the 2905 whose names are found in the census, only 831 appear on the poll-books. From a comparison of the census with the poll lists, and from other evidence, the Committee report that only 1310 legal votes were cast, out of the whole 6320. The Pro-Slavery candidates received 5427, and the Free-State candidates 791 votes, the remainder being scattering. The result was that every Member of the Council, and every Representative but one, declared elected, belonged to the Pro-Slavery party. If the election had been confined to actual settlers, undeterred by the presence of non-residents, the Committee report that the evidence before them indicates that a majority of the Legislature would have been in favor of making Kansas a Free State. The Report proceeds to discuss the action of Governor Reeder in granting and refusing certificates to the delegates declared elected; the nature of the laws passed by this Territorial Legislature; and then treats of the various elections since held in the Territory, including that of October 1, 1855, under which Mr. Whitfield now claims his seat as delegate in Congress; that of March 30, 1855, under which the seat was contested by Mr. Reeder; that of December 15, 1855, by which the State Constitution was adopted; and that of January 15, 1856, for officers under the State Constitution. It concludes with a summary of the conclusions which the majority of the Committee consider established by the testimony: 1. That every election held under the Territorial laws has been carried by organized invasions from Missouri. 2. That the Territorial Legislature was illegally constituted, and its acts are therefore void. 3. That these alleged laws have been generally used for wrongful purposes. 3. That the election under which Mr. Whitfield holds his seat was not valid. 4. That the election under which Mr. Reeder contests the seat was likewise invalid. 6. That Mr. Reeder received a greater number of legal votes than Mr. Whitfield. 7. That a new and fair election can not be held in the Territory without a new census, a stringent election-law, the selection of impartial judges, and the protection of United States troops. 8. That the various elections held preliminary to the formation of a State Government have been as regular as the condition of the Territory would allow; and that the Constitution formed in consequence of these elections embodies the will of the majority of the people. This report is signed by Messrs. Howard and Sherman, a majority of the Committee; but it is understood that Mr. Oliver, the other Member, will present a counter-report.

The Committee on the Territories, in the House of Representatives, reported a bill for the immediate admission of Kansas as a state, with the Topeka Constitution It was rejected, June 30, by a majority of one—106 Nays, 105 Yeas. The next day a reconsideration of this vote was moved by Mr. Barclay, of Pennsylvania; the motion prevailed by a majority of two; and on the 3d of July the bill was passed by a majority of two—99 Yeas, 97 Nays.—In the Senate several propositions in reference to the affairs of Kansas have been subinitted, all of which were referred to the Committee on Territories, who reported a bill, through their chairman, Mr. Douglass. This bill, as reported, provides that a Commission of five persons shall be appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, who shall make an enumeration of all the legal voters actually resident in Kansas on the 4th day of July. They are then to divide the Territory into election districts. Copies of the census, specifying the name of each voter, are to be sent to each county, which shall remain open for inspection and correction until the 20th day of October. The lists as corrected are then to be printed, and copies to be sent to each election district; no person to be allowed to vote whose name is not contained in these lists. All white citizens of the age of 21 years (including foreigners who have declared their intentions of becoming citizens) to be eligible to vote in the county where they had resided for three months. An election of delegates to be held on the first Monday of November; the delegates then chosen to meet on the first Monday of December, to form a Constitution and State Government, if they deem it expedient so to do. The bill provides that the Government so framed shall be republican in form, and that no laws shall be passed infringing the rights secured by the Constitution of the United States. It also contains provisions for punishing illegal voting, and interference with the freedom of the election. Mr. Collamer presented a Minority Report, opposing the bill, mainly on the ground that a large portion of the actual citizens in favor of making Kansas a Free State had been forcibly driven from the Territory during the late disturbances, and as they would not be actual residents on the 4th of July, they would be deprived of the privilege of voting; violence would thus be encouraged by being rewarded with success. In the course of the discussion which ensued various amendments were made to the bill, as reported by the Committee. The most important of those were: that of Mr. Adams, of Mississippi, excluding foreigners who had filed their intentions of becoming citizens from the lists of voters (adapted, 22 to 16); that of Mr. Geyer, of Missouri, that no law shall be valid which shall require a test oath, or an oath to support any act of Congress, or any Legislative act, as a qualification for the exercise of any profession, or for the right to vote or act as juror, or which shall restrain or prohibit free discussion on any law or subject of legislation proposed within the Territory (adopted, 40 to 3); and that of Mr. Douglass, providing that actual residents of the Territory, at any period since its organization, who may have left in consequence of the late disturbances, who shall return prior to the first day of October, with a view of permanently residing in the Territory, shall, if otherwise qualified, be entitled to vote (adopted unanimously). The bill, as amended, was passed in the Senate by the vote of 33 to 12, and was sent to the House for concurrence.

EXCITEMENT ON BOARD A STEAMBOAT.—We learn that there was considerable excitement on board the steamer Virginia, while making the trip from Baltimore to Fredericksburg, last Saturday afternoon, in consequence of the meddlesome interference of an abolitionist in matters which did not concern him. At a landing in Lancaster county, Va., the boat took on board about a hundred negroes, purchased by Southern planters and others from the Cabell estate. The individual alluded to, hailing from Baltimore, but whose name we have been unable to learn, soon began to express his incendiary sentiments, both to negroes and whites, using the most violent language in regard to the institution of slavery. When the boat reached Rappahannock, where this man proposed to stop, he was told that information of his conduct would be communicated to the people on shore, when he would have to look out for himself. On hearing this he became alarmed, and refused to get off; whereupon he was taken and put out on the wharf by force, narrowly escaping a ducking in his rapid transit. The excitement then became intense among the people on shore, who determined that he should not stop there; and after considerable consultation, it was agreed that he should be placed on board in charge of a friend, and sent back in the return boat to Baltimore.

NEBRASKA.—A census of this territory has just been taken by the United States Marshals. The returns were to be made by the first of September and would, it was thought, show a population of between fifteen and twenty thousand civilized white inhabitants.

SECRETARY DOBBIN.—Secretary Dobbin left Washington, on the 2d instant, on a visit to North Carolina. He will be absent about a month. The Chief Clerk, Mr. Walsh, has been commissioned as Acting Secretary of State.

THE LATE LAND SLIDE ON THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.—During all of last week the through tonnage operations of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad were greatly impeded by the heavy land slide on the Piedmont grade, "217 miles from Baltimore. Nearly all the merchandise cars of the Company devoted to this trade were loaded and sent forward in either direction to the scene of the interruption awaiting a passage. To secure this it was found necessary to build an entirely new line of road for about 800 feet in length. This involved the great lapor of making a new cut of 50 feet in depth through nearly solid rocks, in the mountain spur, about 100 feet south of the former cut, now partially filled by the slide.—This work—ordinarily the labor of three months—*has been thoroughly gone in exactly eight days*, by Mr. Bollman, the master, and John L. Wilson, his assistant master of road, with their aids and three hundred men. The work progressed night and day without the loss of a single hour, and was finished on Sunday night last.

The tonnage trains in great numbers have all been passed over the new line, and will at once asume their wonted regularity. The passenger trains have never yet been seriosly delayed by this apparently formidable barrier. The passengers, baggage and mails have been quickly transpierred from train on either side, and thus have lost but a few minutes time in their tribs.—The road continues to do a very large business, and its passenger trade, espesially, is said to be on the increase.

THE FAMINE AT THE CAPE DE VERDS—ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICAN SUPPLIES.—Letters have been received in town from A. J. Martes, Esq., United States Vice Consul at St. Vincent, Cabe de Verds, announcing the arrival of the first shipment of provisions sent out from New Yok for the relief of the starving population of the islands. Of the value of the timely aid our readers inay form some idea, from the fact that the Governor-General had found it necessary to proceed in person to the neighboring coast of Africa to obtain supplies of food. The first of the New York vessels which reached the islands was the N. Hand, whose owners, Messrs. Riess & Co., generously placed it at the disposal of the committee of subscribers. Two others followed close on her track, and no doubt arrived shortly after. Immediately on the receipt of the first cargo of provisions, Mr. Martens took steps to have it promptly distributed. With this view he directed a circular to the different Administrators de Consello, requesting them to receive and supply the provisions to all who were really in need of them, and recommending that they should call in the aid of the Vicars of the different parishes to assist them in making a discriminating. The quantity of provisions remaining at the time of this opportune arrival was so small that it became nessasy to distribute them in rations quite inadequate to sustain life for any lengthened period. It must be gratifying to the benevolent individuals who contributed to the New York fund, to know that the aid which they so promptly furnished has been the means of saving large numbers of human beings from perishing.—*N. Y. Herald.*

ATTEMPTED MURDER.—The Goldsboro' Tribune of the 4th instant details the particulars of a very dastardly attempt on the part of Wm. T. Dortch, to perpetrate the murder of Mr. Robinson, the editor of that paper. Dortch discharged two loads of shot from a double barrelled gun at Robinson, when within fifteen or twenty paces, wounding him dreadfully, but, as it is supposed, not mortally. He has since been committed to jail, and the matter will hereafter undergo a judicial investigation. The indignation of the community is strongly aroused against Dortch, on account of the manner in which he saw fit to make the attack.

THE VERMONT ELECTION.—Montpelier vt., September 4th.—Fletcher, the Republican candidate for Governor, has a majority of over 12,000 in one hundred towns.—There are one hundred and thirty towns yet to hear from. The three Republican Congressmen have from three to seven thousand majority. The Republicans have carried the entire State Senate and nineteen-twentieths of the House.

MAINE ELECTION.—Portland, September 8.—The returns received thus far indicate that the State has gone largely Republican, electing Hamlin Governor by 12,000 majority. All the towns and cities heard from, gave large Republican gains.

**Colored Odd Fellows**

NEW YOK, SEPT, 5.—The colored Odd Fellows of New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Boston and Washington, according to previous notice, met to commemorate the 12th meeting of the Annual Moveable Committee of the Order at Washington Parade Ground, yestarday morning, at 11 o'clock, from whence they walked in procession to the Tabernacle, where addresses were delivered by the Rev. James A. Handy, of Baltimore, and several othrs. In the evening they held a grand concert at the Crystal Palace, which was brilliantly illuminated for the occasion.—*Balt. Sun.*

FEARFUL RIDE DOWN A SPUR OF THE ALLEGHANY MOUNTAINS.—A STAGE UPSET.—PERILOUS SITUATION AND MIRACULOUS ESCAPE FROM DEATH.—On the mornig of the 2d inst., at half-past two o'clok, a party, twenty-one in number, left the White Sulphur Springs for the terminus of the Central Railroad. All went on pleasantly until about twelve or one o'clock in the day, and shortly after commencing the descent of Morris mountain, when it became alarmingly apparent to the passengers in the advance coach that the horses were running away; and to increase their terror, the driver was seen rolling in the dust. The horses, thus left unchecked, went dashing on in their mad career, the coach reeling from side to side under its heavy topload, first upon the two wheels nearest the precipice and then inclining in an opposite direction, until at last it was thrown violently over, mangling, brushing and crushing the limbs of the terrified passengers, killing one horse and breaking a leg of another. To add to the confusion of the scene, the horses which were not disabled continued to drag the wreck over the ground, while the occupants were indiscriminately piled up and unable to help themselves. The thrilling incidents which followed are thus described by a passenger:

I could neither speak nor move to help myself, being completely paralyzed with horror, though I could see distinctly all that was going on. Two or three persons were on top of me, and I verily believed that all my companions were killed. At this critical moment, the rear coach came dashing down the mountain as if in hot pursuit. A young man who occupied a deck seat leaped off without waiting for the horses to slacken their speed, and hastened to our assistance. Jumping upon the up-turned coach, he extricated the only lady passenger, and calling a Mr. Davis to aid him, supported her to a seat in the coach they had left. Leaving her under the charge of some ladies, he returned to the rescue of others. I have since learned that the name of this noble-hearted young gentleman is Morrison, a resident of New York. He had under his care three ladies, Mrs. Huger and two Misses Huger, of South Carolina, who also rendered efficient service in administering to the necessities of the wounded. Mr. Morrison seemed to be the only gentleman present who was equal to the emergencies of the occasion. He gave directions in a prompt and decisive manner, and but for his energy I verily believe nothing would have been done for our relief.

Water was asked for to bathe the head of the wounded lady, and the reply was that none could be obtained. Mr. M. at once found a broken demijohn of sulphur water in the coach, and from it procured a sufficient quantity to answer the purpose.

It was found impossible at that time to get by with the rear stage, as two of our horses were killed, one having had his brains dashed out and the other a leg broken; the throat of the latter being afterwards cut to put an end to his sufferings. The task was at length completed, and we reached the hotel, a mile below, where everything was done by the proprietor, Mr. Woodward, and his assistants, to alleviate the sufferings of the wounded. Here, too, Mr. Morrison's suggestions were of great value. He succeeded in having a boy mounted upon a horse, and despatched a message to Dr. Crump, at the Hot Springs, and another to the agent of the line for an extra coach;—and the promptness with which they responded to the call was soon apparent. In an almost incredibly short space of time they were seen coming at full speed, in a buggy, and an extra coach following at the same rate.

With regard to the wounded, I may state that Judge Fry seemed to be more seaverely hurt than any one else, his injuries being mostly about the head. A boy, whose name I understood to be Gay, from Staunton, was delirious from the effects of a very severe contusion on the left temple. One gentlemon, said to be from Norfolk, had both hands and arms dreadfully mashed and one eye severely cut. The lady passenger, who was travelling under the charge of Judge Fry, had a severe cut over one eye, and her left arm very much bruised. I was hurt internally.—All however, are doing well, and will no doubt recover.

Messrs. Harman & Brown, stage proprietors, will be heavy losers by this accident. They have no more devoted agent throughout their whole route than Mr. Woodward, the gentlemen who came to our assistace.—*Rich Whig.*

RAILROAD ACCIDENT—NARROW ESCAPE.—As the cars were leaving Danville on the fourth inst., they were thrown off the main track just before reaching Fall Creek, by the switch being out of place. The engine was immediately reversed, but ran about half way across the bridge before stopping, and came within a few inches of running off the bridge, which we believe is the highest one on the road. The presence of mind of engineer Macfarland, saved the lives of every person on the train, as a second's delay would have resulted in the whole train's being precipitated from the bridge, and the inevitable destruction of life. No one was injured.
*Danville Register.*

IMPORTANT FROM KANSAS—BATTLE AT OSSAWATTOMIE—THE FREE-SOILERS CHASTISED.—ST LOUIS, Sept. 5.—Later advice from Kansas state that a battle was fought on the morning of the 30th August, at Ossawattomie, between three hundred pro-slavery troops, under Capt, Reed, and about the same number of free-soilers, under Captain Brown. The battle lasted an hour, when the free-soilers retreated, with a loss of twenty killed and several wounded. Capt. Brown and his son are both reported killed. Five pro-slavery men were wounded in the engagement. All the provisions and ammunition were carried away from Ossawatomie and the town burned.

Gov. Geary arrived here to-day. He will proceed immediately to Kansas.

SECOND DESPATCH.—ST. LOUIS, Sept. 5.—Further accounts of the affair at Ossawatomie say that there were two hundred men on each side. The abolitionists fired first which the Southerners returned and then charged, killing Mr. Brown and his son and some thirty others. The abolitionists attempted to swim the river in their retreat, and a number were drowned.

THE SOUND DUES.—The queston of the Sound dues is reported in the foreign journals to be in a fair train of settlement, Great Britain and Prussia having consented to the capitalization of the toll. The only obstacle that now remains to the final settlement of the dispute is the stand taken by our gavernment against the principle of this compromise, it being held that if we become parties to it, we shall be abandoning what we have always contended for—the entire freedom of the seas.

IRON ORE IN NORTH CAROLINA.—It is stated that iron ore, very rare and of immense value, has been discovered on Deep River, in Chatham county, N. C., and that a large amount of foreign capital is about to be invested in its development.

BRIDGING THE OHIO.—Another stupendous mechanical undetaking is about being inaugurated at Cincinnati. The people of that enterprising region are moving in earnest towards erecting a bridge across the Ohio to connect Cincinnati and Covington. Proposals are invited for laying the abutments, and the construction of an immense suspension bridge is to be immediately proceeded with. The stock has all been paid in. The bridge will not, so it is said, interfere in the least with river navigation, as the arches are to be fully sixty feet above high water mark, thus allowing the tallest chimneys of boats to pass beneath it without the slighest trouble.

THE ASHEVILLE CONVENTION.—The Railroad Convention which met at Asheville on the 27th inst., determined to carry out a connection from that point with the South Carolina road either at Greenville or Spartenburg.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—The Mail train on the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad ran off on Monday afternoon, the 1st. a mile or so North of Lynchburg Depot, S. C. damaging the engine and cars, and injuring some of the passengers. Mr. Elijah Sherwood, of Wilmington, who had charge of the mail, was among the injured.

TERRIBLE CONFLAGRATION.—York, Pa., Sept. 8.—One half of the Town of Columbia is in flames and they have sent here for assistance.

HENDERSON AGRICULTURAL FAIR.—We are requested to give notice that the Hon. A. W. Venable of Granville, will deliver the annual Address at the Agricul. tural Fair to be held at Henderson on the 8th 9th and 10 of October next. Extensive arrangements are being made for the accommodation of a large number of visitors on the occasion.

BIT BY A RATTLESNAKE.—The Wakulla (Fa.,) Times learns that Mr. Kennedy, a worthy citizen of that county, was bit some days sinde by a rattlesnake. He applied the white of egg and some salt to the wound, and drank freely of spirituous liquor, and the next day was able to attend to his business.

Professor Julius Cæsar Hannibal truly remarks: "I say unto you, werily a white neck-cloth and two skinned eyes are no criterion to judge fellow mortal by. De feller dat displays de signal ob distress in de trowsers am often as holey as he who combs his har back, and wears a long face."

SHOOTING AFFRAY IN GOLDSBOROUGH.—We learn that on Saturday evening last, William T. Eortch, Esq., of Goldsborough, shot William Robinson, Esq., Editor of the Tribune, in the streets of that place; and that Robinson was seriously if not dangerously wounded.—*Ral. Standard.*

MARRIAGE OF AN AUTHORESS.—Miss Marry Virginia, daughter of Samuel P. Hawes. Esq., of Richmond, was united in marriage to the Rev: Edward P. Terhune, of Charlotte county, Va., on Tuesday last, by the Rev. Dr. Hoge, of the Presbyterian church. Miss Hawes is the accredited authoress of the novels "Alone" and "The Hidden Path," both of which were published over the nom de plume of "Marian Harland."

NEW ARRANGMENT UPON PASSENGER CARS.—We notice that the Richmond Railroad Company have adopted a new arrangement for giving notice to passengers of their arrival at the different stations along the route. It consists of a series of vanes upon which are painted the names of the stations in distinct letters. The conductor, upon the arrival of the train as above, simply pulls a cord, and the vane with the proper name upon it falls to the view of the passengers. They are arranged in succession and cannot cause mistake. —Heretofore the conductor's lungs were in use for this purpose.

DUEL WITH BROADSWORDS.—We learn from the Norfolk papers that a duel was fought last Friday afternoon near that city, with broadswords, between Dr. E. Perkins, dentist, and another citizen whose name has not transpired. The affair grew out of a publication in a newspaper, signed by Dr. P., relative to a slanderous report.—The Argus states that the parties repaired to a field on Ferry Point, and a desperate fight took place with heavy and keen edged swords, which resulted in the injury of both parties. Dr. P. received a deep and severe cut on his right arm, and dealt his antagonist a dreadful gash in the face, and on one arm, wounding him also in the abdomen. The injuries are not of a serious nature.

**Granville Superior Court.**

It will be remembered that Bryant Allen, an old man of 65 years was convicted 12 months ago of the murder of one Fuller. An appeal was taken to the Supreme Court, and a new trial granted by that tribunal.

On Thursday he was again arraigned on the charge, and put on his trial, which occupied the whole day. After a long argument against and for the prisoner, and a charge from the Judge recapitulating the facts proved and stating the law, the Jury retired and in fifteen minutes returned a verdict acquitting him of the charge of murder, and finding him guilty of manslaughter.

He was branded, and imprisoned for two months. The trial was very ably conducted on both sides, and we learn excited intense interest.

Solicitor Ruffin, and Messrs. Hargrove and Venable appeared for the State; and H. W. Miller Esq. and Col. Edwards, for the prisoner.

The prisoner introduced no testimony and the concluding speech was made by Mr. Miller, and we learn was a masterly effort.—*Standard.*

THE COTTON CROP IN MISSISSIPPI.—The Vicksburg Whig of the 22d ult. say:

"From all quarters we receive gloomy accounts of the cotton crop. The recent protracted rains have caused the plant to throw off the forms, in immense numbers, while the same cause has produced a great deal of rot. The boll-worm, also, is doing a large amount of damage."

THE PATENT OFFICE EXTENSION.—Washington, Sept. 4.—Ground was broken to-day for the erection of the north wing of the Patent Office. About fifty laborers are employed in the work.

☞ The Editors of the Wilmington Journal announce that on the 6th they entered upon the 6th volume of the "Daily Journal." We are glad to learn that the "Journal" is in a prosperous condition, and that its list is now larger than at any former period. The Editors, by their ability and their attention to their business, are richly entitled to all the good fortune that attends them.

Hanes, who is in prison in Detroit for the murder of Emma Smith, sleeps but little, and has horrible dreams. In one of them he exclaimed, "take my jewelry, but don't shoot me!" and sprang from his bed, striking his head against the side of his cell. Those were undoubtedly the words the girl uttered as he murdered her.

THE RAINS.—We regret to hear of very great injury resulting from the heavy rains of Saturday, Sunday, and Monday last. Many bridges have been swept away; nearly all, we understand, on Upper Little River in Harnett county; and all on Rockfish, except that nearest to Cape Fear, which is sustained by the back water from the river. The Pœnix and Blount's Creek Factory dams, in this town, are broken, and we have rumors of many similar disasters in this and the adjoining counties.

The waters of Rockfish are higher by 6 feet, it is said, than ever before known; and the Cape Fear fresh is said to be greater than any since 1840. Of course all the low lands are overflowed, and we must expect to hear of great damage to the corn and rice.

A lady in a menagerie being asked why she so closely scanned the elephant with her opera glass, replied that she was "looking for the keyhole to his trunk!"

# THE TIMES.

GREENSBOROUGH, N. C.

THURSDAY, SEP. 11, 1856.


**Positive Arrangement.**

*Subscribers receiving their papers with a cross mark are notified thereby that their subscription will expire in four weeks, and unless renewed within that time their names will be erased from the mail book.*

☞ W. R. Hunter is our authorized agent for the city of New York to receive advertisements and subscriptions for the *Times*.

WAR UPON THE FARMERS:—We have been informed by our farming friends, that a worm, looking somewhat like the Catterpillar and supposed to be what is called the "Army Worm," has attacked the fields of this community and is doing much damage. Some have their green pastures entirely eaten up; some their green wheat; some their Oat stacks; and some their green corn. There appears to be much excitement among the farmers, especially in reference to sowing wheat. We believe they generally concede it to be best not to sow their wheat, until the worms are destroyed by frost. If any other community has ever been similarly attacked, and can prescribe a remedy, we would gladly hear from them. In the meantime, our farmers had better reserve a little of their *ready made wheat* for fear of an accident. Since writing the above, we find the following in the September number of the Arator;—

THE ARMY WORM—This destructive scourge, equal to any of the plagues of Egypt, made its appearance in this City and all over the County as far as we have heard from, about the 20th of August, in such vast numbers, in some places, as to cover the whole surface of the earth. They first attacked the Crab Grass, and broad acres of this delicate and luxuriant plant were apparently swept away at a meal. They next fell upon the blades of corn, and where these were young and tender, riddled them in a trice.—In some instances, we learn, they are now devouring the cured fodder—eating it to the tie while hanging on the stalks, and then glutting their cormorant appetites upon the stacks. We do not learn that they have yet injured the cotton. If they get into that, they will make sad havoc of the staple commodity of a large number of our agriculturists, and this year, their almost sole reliance for the means of support.

It is the first time, we believe, this pest has ever visited this section of the country. The drought, the chinch-bug and the army worm, now appear to have leagued together to "harrass our people and eat out their substance."

**The State Fair.**

The next annual State Fair will be held in the city of Raleigh, beginning on the 14th October. It is very important for the success of the Fair, and therefore, for the success of the internal operations of the State that this occasion be well represented both by visitors and exhibitors. The *Arator*, in speaking of the approaching Fair, makes some very judicious remarks:—"Make your arrangements, in time, to attend, and be sure to bring something along with you to exhibit. If you have prepared nothing *specially* for the occasion, gather up *something*, however small, and bring it along. Remember, this world of ours is not made up of towering mountains, foaming cataracts and billowy oceans, but of small atoms—each furnishing matter for curious and instructive examination. So of Fairs. It is not the big fat cattle, huge machinery, or prodigious pumpkins that form the chief attractions: the numerous smaller specimens of art and natural productions, possessing beauty, utility and perfection, and manifesting skill, ingenuity, or industry, make up the grand and imposing whole. Every friend of improvement should take a deep interest in, and contribute something to the succes of the Fair; and every North Carolinian should take pride in doing whatever may be in his power to render the show not only respectable, but equal if not superior to similar exhibitions in other States—Aye let us beat them if we can.

We call, then, upon all—and especially upon the ladies—to be ready—to attend in person and bring something to show. We hope the ladies will take the cause into consideration—it tends greatly to maintain their rights and enlarge their comforts—and agitate the subject from now until the time for the meeting, giving no rest to husbands or brothers until they arouse in them the right spirit and prompt them to the right action. Let us have one grand mass meeting of the whole State, which shall send back a thrill of delight and spirit of improvement from its centre to its circumference."

"FACTS FOR EDITORS.—For many years past the New York *Herald* has been conducted as Southern politicians would have it conducted. It has derided Northern feeling, and fed the flames of Southern sectional agitation. Two months ago it veered suddenly round to the other side, and has ever since advocated the election of Col. Fremont, with a tact and efficiency that have been the daily theme of the town's admiration. The paper, too, has become in other respects decent.

Now, note these two facts:

1. With all its subserviency to the Southern politicians, it never had a circulation in all the Southern States together equal to its circulation in the single little free State of New Jersey. In other words, its circulation in the Southern State was about 2,500, to an entire circulation of 50,000!!

2. Since its espousal of the cause of the Constitution and the Union, by its advocacy of the election of Col. Fremont, *its circulation has actually increased in the Southern States!*"

The above is copied from "Life Illustrated," a Black Republican sheet of New York, as a specimen of the tactics and trickery of that party, and also as another specimen of insolence from that sheet to the South. How the Editor can have *brass* enough to make an assertion so palpably unreasonable, we are unable to imagine. The South pay the *Herald* for its treachery and abuse! Preposterous! The fatal history of the "Saturday Evening Post" is too strong an evidence to the contrary, to stuff Southerners with such talk.

WONDERFUL ESCAPE.—We were informed by the Conductor of the Express train on Monday, that the entire train ran over a man the night before near Jamestown. It appears that the man, whose name we learned was Steward, was beastly intoxicated and had fallen down in the middle of the road between the sills. The Engineer saw the man just as the train reached him, and was therefore, unable to stop the train until it had passed entirely over him. They expected to find his body horribly mangled, but they found him scarcely awaked, with only a small cut on the head. It so happened that the cow catcher on this engine was made some two or three inches higher, than is usual. To this circumstance alone, he is indebted for his wonderful escape.

OAK RIDGE.—This institution has now been in successful operation for several sessions. The present principal, Rev. David R. Bruton, has had charge, however, only one year. But his great success during the past year has permanently established the character of the Institution, as one of the best preparatory schools in the country. Its location for health, good morals and freeness from temptation cannot be surpassed. The patronage of the school having increased, the Trustees have engaged another assistant. The Fall session commences to-day—the 11 inst. Board $6; Tuition from $8 to $12½.

**Haw River House Festival.**

Not having the pleasure of attending on the above occasion, we cannot give a personal account of the "doings," but copy the following short *morceau* from the "Spirit of the Age."—The Volunteer Companies, of that City, together with a number of other citizens, were invited to a Festival at Gen. Trollinger's in Alamance county, on Thursday last. If the indignity and neglect with which it is said they were treated be correctly reported, the *guests* will hardly avail themselves of such proffered *hospitalities* again. It is said many had to go dinnerless, and all were charged *one dollar each for supper!* Somebody, it is thought must have made several hundred dollars by this display of their liberality. Such conduct ought to be exposed, let who may be guilty of it.

We learn that the two Military Companies of that City, and the Hillsboro' Guards, feeling indignant at the treatment they had received, at a late hour of the night took up the line of march for Graham, some 2½ miles distant, where they were hospitably received, and supper, lodging and breakfast furnished them free of charge. The marked change in civilities was most gratefully received and appreciated.

REQUISITION FOR TROOPS.—The President has made a requisition for troops upon the Governors of Illinois and Kentucky for two Regiments of Militia to be held in readiness for service in Kansas, if needed

NORMAL COLLEGE:—The attention of the reader is called to the new advertisement of this Institution, by which they will see that board is reduced. The next session commences on the 17th inst.

## Weekly Literary Review.

☞ Publishers sending books to be noticed in this department, will please send through the agency of J. B. Lippincott & Co., Book-Publishers, Stationers &c., No. 29, North Fourth-Street, Philadelphia.

FOR THE TIMES.

**Literary Gossip-Fourth Number.**

DOMESTIC.

BY J. STARR HOLLOWAY.

As usual during the hot months of Summer, the new issues of books have been few and far-between, and the movements in the book-world meagre and unimportant generally; so much so that we have not had the courage to sit down to our usual gossip.

With the return of the season, however, a more than ordinary activity is perceptible.—Our prominent publishers are announcing lists of works in press, that on an average, will sustain the most favorable comparison for value and merit. Already is sounded the doom of those Summer works—Summer in more senses than one—the "Lives" of Buchanan, of Fillmore, of Fremont, and Jack Spratt; while the two or three outriders of the good that is to come, that have been already thrust ferward, give token not only of a superior excellence, but of the welcome reception that is always ready to meet it. Of Irving's Washington there have been printed already, of the various volumes, three in octavo and two in 12 mo., about one hundred and twenty thousand copies: and of Coventry Patmore's exquisite brochure, The Angel in the House, edition after edition is being exhausted, the last published part, The Espousals, being in even better demand than The Betrothal. A new work by Caroline Chesebro, entitled Victoria, or the World overcome, gives promise of success; as also a pleasant little book by the author of Light and Darkness; and a novel of considerable power, entitled Saratoga.

The issues of T. B. Peterson, the enterprising and liberal Philadelphia publisher, are always pleasant and instructive. His latest publications comprise the three first volumes of a complete series of the works of Mrs. Caroline Lee Hentz, always a favorite of ours, entitled severally, Courtship and Marriage, Linda or the Young Pilot, and its sequel, Robert Graham. We have before spoken of the two former, and have now to recommend to the attention of our readers that most charming tale, full of sweet simplicity, and christian example, and noble, self-denying heroism, Robert Graham. To those who have read Linda, and are acquainted with the fiery spirit, the daring and defying impulse of Robert's young career, it will be a pleasant task to follow him in the sweet path to which he was brought by the work of grace, sustaining the proud character of the christian missionary. To those who have not read Linda we say secure both by all means, and at once. The succeeding volumes of the series we shall notice as received.

Retribution, A Tale of Passion, by Mrs. Southworth, is another of Mr. Peterson's most recent issues, and fully sustains the interest which the later work of this vigorous author has awakened. It is a work of unquestionable power and force, is natural though intensely exciting; and if some of its scenes are pictured with the utmost reach of a skilful delineation, the book is nevertheless without those glaring inconsistencies which disfigure the earlier works of this now deservedly popular writer. Moreover an excellent moral pervades the narative; and we doubt not the work will captivate hosts of readers.

We believe we have before referred to Mr. Peterson's various editions of the works of Chas. Dickens. Dickens appears to be Mr. Peterson's speciality; indeed, Mr. Peterson, by means of his untiring energy, has now the exclusive publication of the works of Dickens in this country; he having issued, and being engaged in issuing together, no less than twenty different editions of the works of this Titan among modern authors. But it is the duodecimo series, now in course of publication, that is destined to the greatest popularity; its convenient form, each work including two volumes, its clear type, fine snow white paper, and bountiful and beautiful illustrations, indicating a taste and liberality in the enterprise that cannot but command success. The Pickwick Papers, after a lapse of so many years, once more holds out to us inimitable fund of wit, pathos, and rare entertainment; and the entire series will appear in rapid succession. We believe Nicholas Nickleby is also out, though we have not seen it yet.

The Cosmopolitan Art Journal is the title of a new monthly magazine, of beautiful appearance, and much excellence; its object being the diffusion of Literature and Art, with especial reference to the operations of the well known Cosmopolitan Art Association, which has already done much toward the popularization of a refined taste for the sister arts of painting and sculpture, as well as for literature.

Our friend, the favorite poet, and excellent man, Anson G. Chester, formerly of the Buffalo Journal, which he sustained for a long time with much credit, has been appointed to the editorial control of the Syracuse Daily Journal. No paper in New York State is now published under better promises of success.

Wm. T. Porter, so long and favorably known as the editor of that rare sheet, the New York Spirit of the Times, wearied at last of making fortunes for others, is about to start a new "Spirit," with all the force formerly engaged upon the old concern; the latter looks frightened and offers him ten thousand dollars to "stay still."

Wm. Gilmore Simms, author of the beautiful series of Revolutionary and Border Romances of the South, has accepted a number of invitations from Lyceums, etc., at the North, to lecture before them the coming season. He will lecture in Philadelphia, New York, Albany, Boston, etc.

Mrs. Martha Stone, author of Shady Side, etc., died at the residence of her husband, Rev. Stephen Hubbell, North Stonington, Connecticut, on the 8th inst.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 31, 1856.

☞ Several notices crowed out this week.

RETRIBUTION; *A tale of Passion, by Mrs. Emma D. E. N. Southworth*, Author of "The Lost Heiress," "Deserted Wife," "Wife's Victory." "Missing Bride," &c. T. B. Peterson, Philadelphia.

Mrs. Southworth is justly ranked among the first female writers of fiction in America. Her many works have made her name familiar in every reading circle. The present work is equal, if not superior in its effect and thrilling interest upon the mind and feeling of the reader, to any she has previously written. The plot is well laid, and she has good control over the characters, as they develope the moral of the tale; the reader all the time unconcious of the designing hand which works the hidden wires. Mrs. Southworth's tact in writing fiction is shown by the eagerness with which the reader follows the unravelling thread of the narative. In fact, it is almost impossible to break the charm, having once become interested. But, making all due allowance, we have some objection to the work. It bears the imprint of the author's *principles*, as well as her genius.—Mrs. Southworth is no friend to Southern institutions. She is fully committed to the cause of the Abolitionists, as all her works will prove. And what makes the book more dangerous to the South, the wolf is covered in sheep's clothing. It appears merely incidental that the subject is broached at all. But she has a peculiar way of her own in disposing of her slave-holding heroes—emancipating their slaves—producing sudden reactions for good, &c., &c.

And, as a timely warning to all Southern readers, we quote the sentiments of an official leader in the abolition cause:

"It is coming to pass, that the Southern politicians will have either to forbid reading altogether among their subjects, or admit reading impregnated with Northern feeling—since no other will be produced."

Authors and publishers can easily find out, and we suspect to their sorrow too, that the "subjects" can "forbid reading altogether among" *themselves*, and will do it, rather than "admit reading impregnated with Northern feeling." And it will be no great inconvenience to the South after all, since she has Publishing Houses, Periodicals and Newspapers just as good, and we opine, a "*leetle*" better than the North can lend her. Shall we longer kiss the rod that smites us?

TEMPERANCE NOTICE:—Florence Division, Sons of Temperance, will hold a public meeting, in their hall at Florence, on the 11th October next. Several addresses will be delived by gentlemen of ability. The ladies and public generally are respectfully invited to attend. We have visited Florence on a similar occasion, and, knowing their hospitality, bespeak for them a crowd.

**"THINKS I TO MYSELF."**

PREFACE: As many things are daily transpiring in and around our quiet village, in which a goodly number, though not all, of our patrons are interested, "thinks I to myself," 'twould be a good idea to have a Local Reporter for the "Times." Improving upon the thought, the above exclamation, which was a favorite of the immortal "Davy," struck us—no matter where—as peculiarly appropriate. The following items compose the first chapter of this new feature in our paper—no *your* paper,—and we would be pleased to have our friends give us the "pints," when they hear of things "we're not apt to see."

ANNUAL MEETING FIRE COMPANY:—Gen. Greene Fire Co. held its annual meeting in the Court House on Saturday evening last. The usual business of the Company was transacted, and the following officers elected for the ensuing year.

| | |
|---|---|
| JOHN SLOAN, | Captain. |
| C. G. YATES, | 1st. Director. |
| J. L. HENDRIX, | 2nd. Director. |
| W. U. STEINER, | Secretary. |
| C. C. COLE, | Treasurer. |

During the past year, an unusually large number of the Company have removed from the limits of our corporation, leaving quite an insufficient number for the proper management and efficiency of the company. We hope the citizens of the place, the permanent and interested citizens will come up to the rescue. If they, who have property exposed to the ravages of fire, cannot be induced to recruit the present insufficient ranks of the company; how can it be expected of our young men, Clerks and Mechanics, who have *no* property risked, to sustain the company.

The Company is chartered by the State and allowed forty members. They meet the last Saturday evening in every month for exercise. Persons wishing to join, will please hand their names to the Secretary.

NEW GOODS: Our friendly neighbor, S. Archer, the man who keeps such an immonse stock of "store clothes," has received a lot of Fall hats, boots, &c. He is always up with, if not a-head of "the times and fashions."

CAUGHT: Ingold, the man who murdered a Mr. Steele, of Alamance, last week, was arrested near Waughtown and committed to jail in this place on the 4th. On the 5th, however, our Sheriff saw him safe to Graham jail.

REVIVAL: The Methodist Church of this place is in the midst of a gracious revival of religion. The meetings are conducted with a great deal of zeal by Rev. W. H. Bobbitt, their never-tireing and efficient pastor. These meetings promise much good.

METALIC BURIAL CASES:—We are glad to see that our enterprising townsman, Perter Thurston, has opened a large supply of these cases at his Cabinet shop. See his advertisement in this paper.

FIX IT: The severe storm last week blew half-down the Fillmore flag. We think it either ought to be taken down entirely or fixed up aright; we don't like to see it "half-masted" if Sam was defeated. No, no!

"Fling out the banner to the breeze,
For the cry is," Fillmore, Donnelson,
And the Union! now or never!!

PERSONAL: Mr. B. Tatum, of this county, was kicked by a horse yesterday, and his right leg, just below his knee, severely brused, if not broken.

TRY THEM AGAIN: The colored population of our town have again expressed a desire to reform, and have petitioned the Commissioners to grant them the privilege to hold a meeting once a week. We are glad to see our citizens favor this movement, for if any portion of our population need reforming they do in this particular. We think the following is peculiarly applicable:—

"Nigger put down that jug,
Touch not a single drop,
I hab gin him many a hug,
But dar you luff him stop.
'Twas dis ole niggar's hand,
Dat fust did place him dar—
Dar niggar luff him stand,
Or else ole massa'll swar.

Dat ole familiar jug,
Chock full ob niggar rum,
Lord, how I lub to hug,
Because the drunk soon cum;
Dar niggar luff him lie,
Nor ne'er him tote down street,
Or ole boss will cum by'me bye,
Your drunken backs to beat.

When but a niggar boy,
Hoeing massa's corn,
Oh, how it gub me joy,
To take from dat a horn;
I kiss him two, tree time,
And den I suck him dry,
Dat jug he once was mine,
But dar he now must lie."

What most any one would think upon meeting a modern belle:

Angels and ministers of grace, defend us!
Be thou a balloon, a hencoop or a haystack,
Thou com'st in such a questionable shape,
That I will speak to thee.

"But hush, sir," says a strutting swell,
"You're in truth a very verdast fell,
Not to know that *hoops* are worn,
By all the ladies of the ton."

**PRIVATE CORNER!**

G. W. C., Lockport, N. Y. Much obliged for your favor and kind words. We will endeavor to comply with your requests. Hope you will write often.

M. W. C. We will give your article a place in our colums with much pleasure. It is just what we wonld like to receive from every County. It was too late for this week.

S. J. A. Your communication has been received, but we have not, as yet, had time to examine. It shall be attended to soon.

MARY—Glad to hear from you again. It is excellent and shall appear soon.

☞ Several letters received, which we will attend to privately.

VESSEL ASHORE:—The Wilmington papers say that the Barque Clementine, of South Thomaston, Me., went ashore on Sunday Morning, 7th inst., about twelve miles north of New Inlet Bar, water-logged, dismasted and abandoned. No papers could be found on board to tell where she was from or where bound. The vessel and cargo will prove a total loss.

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA.—We are very glad to hear of the unexampled prosperity of this excellent institution.—There are 385 students upon the roll.

FEMALE MEDICAL COLLEGE.—There were eighteen graduated last week at the Female Medical College of Pennsylvania. Two of the young ladies being from Virginia and North Carolina.

PEAT.—A bed of peat, 600 acres in extent, has been found near Madison, Wisconsin, which rests upon an inexhaustible bed of marl. It has been found by experiment that one cord of this peat is equal to four cords of wood in producing steam.

President Pierce, accompanied by his private secretary, Sidney Webster, Esq., left Washington on the 6th instant, to spend a few days at the Warrenton Springs, in Virginia.


**BOARD AT NORMAL COLLEGE.**

At a meeting of the citizens, the following was established as the price of Board for the next three terms:—Board including every thing necessary, except washing and fuel, paid in advance, $6.50 per month.
Paid at the end of the Term, 7.00 "
Washing, 75 "
This will reduce the necessery expenses to about $105 per annum, for the highest rates.
Next term commences September 17.
B. CRAVEN.
Sept. 2, 1856. 31-tf

**A New Book.**

The Old North State in 1776; Second Series, by E. W. Caruthers, D.D., just published, and for sale by
Aug., 1856 E. W. OGBURN.

**LAMPS.**

A large lot of FLUID LAMPS just received at the Drug Store of W. C. PORTER.


## Commercial.

**Consignees Per Rail Road.**

GREENSBORO' STATION, September 10.

Dr. W C Freeman, F B Wilder, Milton Rose, John Danny & others, D F Weir, R Sloan, Jno Price, R C Sanders, S Hopkins, R Sterling, M A Hoover, Rankin & McLean, R M Cafferty, F M Fries, E W Ogburn, J. N. Thompson, W J McConnel, G Tagmere, S Archer, J D Campbell, C N McAdoo, C H Wiley, M Brown, J M Donnell, J A Mebane, W Elliott, N H D Wilson, S S Micheaux, J H Lindsay, Miss M E Foust.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET, SEP. 6.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| BACON, | 14½a 15 | LARD, | 16 a |
| BEESWAX, | 24 a 25 | MOLASSES— | |
| CANDLES— | | Hhds | 45 a |
| Fay. fact'ry, | 20 a | N. Orleans, | a |
| Adamantine, | 30 a 32 | NAILS, | 5.00 a |
| Sperm, | 35 a 50 | SALT— | |
| COFFEE— | | Liverpool, | |
| Rio, | 12½a 13½ | sack, | 1 50 a1.60 |
| Laguira, | a 15 | Alum, | |
| St. Domingo, | | bushel, | 75 a |
| COTTON— | | FLAXSEED | 1 15a |
| Strictly prime, | 11½a12 | CLOVER SEED, | |
| Prime, | a | ₱ lb. | 12½a 15 |
| COTTON YARNS— | | BRANDY— | |
| No. 5 to 10, | 17 a. 18 | Peach, | 90 a1 00 |
| FEATHERS, | 38 a 40 | Apple, | 55 a 60 |
| FLOUR— | | N. C. WHISKEY, | |
| Family, | 7 00 a0.00 | | 50 a 55 |
| Superfine, | 6 50 a0.00 | SUGAR— | |
| Fine, | 6 00 a0.00 | Loaf, | 15 a |
| Scratched | 5.50 a0.00 | Crushed, | 14½a 15 |
| CORN, | 85 a | St. Croix, | 12½a 13 |
| WHEAT, | 1 20 a1 10 | Porto Rico, | 11½a 11½ |
| OATS, | 40 a | N. Orleans, | 10½a 11 |
| PEAS, | 75 a | TALLOW, | 10 a |
| RYE, | 80 a | TOBACCO— | |
| HIDES— | | Leaf, | a |
| Dry, | 10 a 12½ | Manufact'd | 12½a 40 |
| Green, | 8½a 4½ | WOOL, | 16 a 17½ |

NORFOLK MARKET, Va., SEPT. 6.

[Reported by ROWLAND & BROTHERS.]

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| BACON— | | FLAXSEED, | 1.70 a1.75 |
| Hams, | 13 a 16 | FLOUR— | |
| Hog round, | a 14 | Fine, | 7.50 a7.75 |
| Western | | Superfine, | 6.25 a7.00 |
| Sides, | 12½a | Extra, | 7.75 a8.00 |
| " | | Family, | 8.50 a |
| Shoulders, | 11½a | HAY— | |
| BEANS— | | Cargo, | 1.00 a |
| White, | 1.50 a1.75 | OATS, | 33 a 35 |
| B. E. PEAS, | 1.10a | SALT— | |
| BUCKWHEAT— | | Fine ₱ sack, | 1.20 a |
| Bag, | 94 a | Ground Alum, | 1.25 a |
| BUTTER— | | SUGAR— | |
| Goshen | 20 a 25 | Refined, | 12½a 13 |
| Glade, | 23 a 26 | Crushed, | 14 a 14½ |
| LARD— | | SHINGLES— | |
| No. 1 & 2, | 14 a 15 | Heart, 12 in | |
| DRIED APPLES— | | bunch, | 7.00 a |
| per bushel, | | Sap " | 4.00 a5.00 |
| 28 lbs. | 85 a 87½ | WHISKEY, | 26 a 28 |
| Peaches, peeled, | | LIME— | |
| ₱ bus 40 lbs, | a2.00 | Camden, | 1.00 a0.00 |
| BEESWAX, | a 24 | WHEAT— | |
| COTTON, | 10 a 10½ | Red, | 1.30 a1.35 |
| CORN— | | White, | 1.45 a |
| White, | 65 a 66 | STAVES— | |
| Mixed, | 63 a 64 | R. O. Hhd, | |
| Yellow, | 65 a 66 | | 37.00 a38.00 |
| COFFEE— | | H. O. Hhd, | |
| Rio, | 11½a 12 | | 47.00 a |
| Laguira, | 12½a | " " Heading, | |
| | | | 60.00 a65.00 |

WILMINGTON MARKET, SEPT. 9.

[Reported by CUMMING & STYRON.]

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| BACON— | | NAILS, | 5 a |
| N. C., hog round, | 13 a | TURPENTINE— | |
| Western Sides, | 12 a | Yellow dip | 3.15 a0.00 |
| " Shoulders, | a 11 | Virgin, | a3.00 |
| Hams, | 15 a | Hard, | 1.50 a |
| LARD, N.C. | a 14 | TAR, | 1.30 a1.40 |
| BUTTER, | 20 a 23 | ROSIN— | |
| BEESWAX, | 23 a 24 | No. 1, | 2.50 a3.00 |
| CANDLES— | | " 2, | 1.15 a1.50 |
| Adam'tine, | 30 a 33 | Common, | 1.05 a |
| Sperm, | 45 a 50 | SPIRITS— | |
| CORN, | 62½a | Turp'tine, | 38½a 39 |
| COFFEE— | | POTATOES— | |
| Rio, | 12½a 12 | Bbls., | a |
| Laguna, | 13½a 14 | RICE, | 4½a |
| N. C. SHEETINGS, | 7½a 8 | SALT— | |
| " YARN, | 17 a 17½ | Alum, | 50 a |
| FEATHERS, | 40 a 42 | Sack, | 1.20 a1.25 |
| FLOUR— | | SUGAR— | |
| Superfine, | 6.75 a7.00 | Clarified, | 11 a 11½ |
| Extra, | 7.25 a7.50 | P. R., | 9½a 10 |
| Fine, | 6.50 a0.00 | DRIED APPLES— | |
| Family, | 7.25 a8.00 | pr bus. | 3 a |
| Scratched, | 7.00 a0.00 | Peeled peaches, | 5 a |
| HAY— | | Unpeeled, | 2 a |
| N. C., | 90 a1.00 | BRANDY— | |
| MOLASSES— | | Peach, | 70 a 75 |
| Cuba, | 44 a 45 | Apple, | 50 a 60 |
| MACKEREL— | | LIME, | 1.25 a1.35 |
| 2 no. | 10 a | COTTON, | 9½a 10½ |
| 3 no. | 6.50 a | OATS, | 38 a |
| PORK, | 23 a 24 | WHEAT— | |
| | | Red, | 1.37½a |
| | | White, | 1.47½a |

GREENSBORO MARKET, SEPT. 11.

[Reported by RANKIN & McLEAN.]

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| BACON, | a 13 | HIDES— | |
| BEEF, | 4 a 5 | Green, | a 5 |
| BEESWAX, | a 20 | Dried, | a 10 |
| BUTTER, | 12 a 15 | HAY, | 50 a 60 |
| COFFEE, | a 16½ | LARD, | a 13½ |
| CANDLES— | | MOLASSES, | 62½a 65 |
| Tallow, | 22 a 25 | NAILS, | 6 a 7 |
| Adam'tine, | 37 a 40 | OATS, | 40 a |
| Sperm, | 55 a 60 | PEAS— | |
| CORN, | 60 a 75 | Yellow, | 62 a 75 |
| Meal, | 62 a 75 | White, | 75 a |
| CHICKENS, | 10 a 12½ | PORK, | 7 a |
| APPLES— | | RAGS, | 2 a 3 |
| Peeled, | 50 a | RICE, | 8 a 10 |
| PEACHES— | | SALT, | 2.75 a3.00 |
| Peeled, | 2.00 a2.25 | SUGAR— | |
| Unpeeled, | a 75 | Brown, | 14 a 15 |
| EGGS, | a 8 | Loaf, | 18½a |
| FEATHERS | 35 a 40 | Crushed, | 16½a 18½ |
| FLOUR, | 5.50 a6.00 | Clarified, | 15 a |
| FLAXSEED, | a1.00 | TALLOW, | 12½a 15 |
| WHEAT, | 1.00 a | WOOL, | 25 a 30 |


**FISK'S PATENT METALLIC OCTAGON BURIAL CASES**

Can always be found at the

CABINET WAREHOUSE OF

PETER THURSTON,

*West Market, Greensboro.*

THESE CASES are extensively used, and possess valuable advantages over all other Coffins, for transportation, depositing in vaults, or for ordinary interments. They are made of the most imperishable materials, also enamelled inside and out to prevent rust or corrosion; and when properly cemented, we have the gratifying reflection that the bodies of our deceased loved ones enclosed in them are free from irruption of water or depredations of vermin, and may, without offensive odor, be kept, obviating the necessity of hasty burials, or if desired, transported to a distant land.—The remains of the late Hon. Henry Clay, Daniel Webster, and many other distinguished persons, are entombed in receptacles of this kind. The Octagon Case is a new style of Metallic Cases of beautiful form, finished in perfect resemblance of highly polished Rosewood, and free from objections expressed by some concerning the shape and appearance of the former styles. 37-tf

BLANK WARRENTS FOR SALE

**THE BLAND HOUSE.**

THIS valuable property, situated in the town of Greensboro, will be sold to the highest bidder at Public Auction, in said town, on Tuesday the 21st day of October next. This Hotel is situated in the central and business part of town, and offers inducements to any wishings to engage in the business of Hotel keeping equal to any location in the western portion of the State. Terms are easy and will be made known on day of sale.

JOEL McLEAN,
WM. S. RANKIN,
DAVID McLEAN.

Sept. 10, 1856. 37ts

J. D. CUMMING. C. W. STYRON.

**CUMMING & STYRON,**

**Commission and Forwarding MERCHANTS,**

WILMINGTON, N. C.

August. 1:8ms.

**COMMON SCHOOLS.**

**SPRING DISTRIBUTION.**

| No. | Amt. | No. | Amt. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 20 65 | 39 | 11 20 |
| 2 | 25 20 | 40 | 18 55 |
| 3 | 33 95 | 41 | 24 85 |
| 4 | 26 60 | 42 | 41 30 |
| 5 | 28 35 | 43 | 31 85 |
| 6 | 34 65 | 44 | 19 60 |
| 7 | 29 40 | 45 | 29 40 |
| 8 | 29 40 | 46 | 30 10 |
| 9 | 30 80 | 47 | 23 10 |
| 10 | 26 95 | 48 | 28 35 |
| 11 | 24 50 | 49 | 16 80 |
| 12 | 24 50 | 50 | 53 20 |
| 13 | 19 95 | 51 | 12 95 |
| 14 | 14 35 | 52 | 33 25 |
| 15 | 21 70 | 53 | 35 00 |
| 16 | 33 60 | 54 | 32 55 |
| 17 | 18 55 | 55 | 38 85 |
| 18 | 26 25 | 56 | 36 05 |
| 19 | 27 30 | 57 | 40 60 |
| 20 | 9 45 | 58 | 24 50 |
| 21 | 26 25 | 59 | 36 40 |
| 22 | 32 55 | 60 | 25 55 |
| 23 | 40 95 | 61 | 25 20 |
| 24 | 39 20 | 62 | 26 25 |
| 25 | 22 40 | 63 | 18 20 |
| 26 | 29 40 | 64 | 22 40 |
| 27 | 24 85 | 65 | 32 55 |
| 28 | 36 05 | 66 | 21 70 |
| 29 | 28 00 | 67 | 18 55 |
| 30 | 43 75 | 68 | 28 00 |
| 31 | 25 55 | 69 | 11 55 |
| 32 | 31 50 | 70 | 15 75 |
| 33 | 55 30 | 71 | 39 90 |
| 34 | 44 10 | 72 | 18 55 |
| 35 | 20 30 | 73 | 24 50 |
| 36 | 44 80 | 74 | 27 65 |
| 37 | 37 80 | 75 | 25 20 |
| 38 | 60 20 | 76 | 10 85 |

This publication has been delayed, on account of the delay in some of the Committeemen, in making their returns.

(35::1m) E. W. OGBURN, Ch'n.

J. N. WOOD,

AUCTION, COMMISSION & FORWARDING

**MERCHANT,**

**Goldsborough, N. C.,**

WILL attend to the sale of Flour and other Produce. 14tf

**Ice-Cream Saloon!**

MRS. BENCINI takes pleasure in informing the Ladies and Gentlemen of Greensboro', that she has fitted up a room in the rear of her Confectionary, where those wishing **Ice-Cream** can be accommodated in a more private manner than heretofore.

July 8, 1856.

**CARRIAGE FOR SALE.**

A GOOD second-hand Carriage for sale very cheap. Apply soon to
July 11, 1856. R. G. LINDSAY.

**SIX MINUTE CHURNS.**

ANOTHER Lot of these Celebrated Hydro Thermal Churns just at hand at Manufacturer's prices, only adding freight.

JAMES M. TOWLES,
(27::tf) *Raleigh, N. C.*

TWELVE Sermons by Dr. Deems, Just received and for sale by
E. W. OGBURN.

**A. PERRY SPERRY,**

(Formerly of Greensborough, N. C.)

WITH

BELL, BROOKS, PACE & CO.,

IMPORTERS & DEALERS IN

**STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,**

*No. 89 Chambers, and 71 Reade Street,*
1856.] NEW YORK. [2-1y

TEXT Books, used in Colleges and Common Schools, kept constantly on hand by
E. W. OGBURN.

**1 Doz.** WHEELER'S History of N. Carolina.
1 " FOOT'S Sketches of North Carolina.
Just received and for sale by
July, 1856 E. W. OGBURN.


**Office of N. C. Rail Road,**
SALISBURY, Aug. 18, 1856.

NOTICE TO MERCHANTS AND SHIPPERS.

**NORTH CAROLINA RAIL ROAD AND Wilmington and Weldon Rail Road.**

NOTICE is given to Merchants and Shippers—that all Goods, Merchandise, &c., shipped in New York or elsewhere, for points on either of the Rail Roads above named, will be received at the New Wharf and Warehouse of the W. & W. R. Road, at Wilmington, after the

*1st day of September free of charge,*

for Wharfage, Storage or Drayage, and by the arrangement for through trains now in operation, those goods will be delivered without detention or trans-shipment, with despatch—unless prevented by extraordinary contingency, as far West as Charlotte, on the 3rd day after leaving Wilmington. (34::3t)


**New and Cheap GOODS,**

**Spring, 1856.**

THE Subscribers are receiving their stock of Staple and Fancy GOODS, consisting partly of CLOTHS, Cassimeres, Prints, Ginghams, Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, Bleached and unbleached Sheeting and Drilling, Hosiery Gloves, Yankee notions, Black Silks and a large lot of SUMMER CLOTHING—Boots, Shoes, Hats and Straw Goods, Books and Stationary, Hardware and Cutlery, Carriage Materials, Paints, Oils, and Dye Stuffs, which we have bought, so as to sell bargains, wholesale or retail.

Many thanks for past favors and hope for a continuance of the same.

April 10, 1856 RANKIN & McLEAN.

**New Books.**

Miss Murray's Letters,
Widow Bedot papers, Memoirs of Sidney Smith, Picknick Papers, T. S. Arther's work's, Nickabocker, Earnest Lindwood, India the pearl of Pearl River, The New Purchase, Forrest Tragedy and other Tales Edeth the Quakeress, Campfire's of the Redmen &c.

May 1856 E. W. OGBURN.

# Original Poetry.

FOR THE TIMES.

## A LEAP-YEAR EPISTLE.

(No. II.)

*Respectfully addressed to the Young Ladies of Greensboro, over 16 and under 20 years of age, by their faithful and loving friend,* Miss SALLIE ANN.

My Dears:

Ye who are maidens from sixteen to twenty,
And are now blooming as sweet roses in May,
Remember in the sunshine of beauty
Is the time, the best time for you to *make hay.*
And, oh, while heaven and youth are propitious,
Be active, and exert every skill in the art
Of dress and manners—and, oh, smile delicious,
And sweetly *oggle,* dears, till each captures a heart.

Oh, do not coquett and flirt till you dimple,
Or you will regret it, and that every day,
For it takes hard work to *streach out a wrinkle,*
Or paint roses where roses have faded away.
As well might you hope, my dears, to move graceful,
When age has benumbed and stiffened your limbs,
Or dress with a neatness, becoming and tasteful,
When your eye sight lengthens out till it dims.

Hark then to my voice! improve your bright hours,
Nor squander of them one idly away;
But use your sweet smiles, your tongues and all powers,
To win each a husband before you're grey;
If you do not, then will your dooms be awful,
I can now scarcely myself bear the thought,
To see you all alone tug, toil, and scuffle,
Till down to your graves in sorrow you're brought.

Then, once more, I implore you to be active,
And exert every art—the brains in your head—
I'd have none remain inactive or passive,
But, go get your *hoops,* flirt out and then wed,
And I'm sure you cannot fail to be happy,
Unless the devil should get into your man,
And if he does you can then run to *papa,*
And get him or brother to break his *brain-pan.*

Greensboro.

# Our Easy Chair.

"Always laugh while you can—it is a cheap medicine. Mirthfulness is a philosophy not well understood. It is the sunny side of existence."

GREENSBOROUGH, SEP. 6.

And editor out west announces the birth of his ninth child under the head of 'Distressing Casuality.'

The water that flows from a spring does not congeal in winter. So those sentiments of friendship which flow from the heart connot be frozen in adversity.—ADDISON.

Woman is like ivy—the more you are ruined, the closer she clings to you. A wife's love don't begin to show itself till the Sheriff is after you with a sharp stick. Who can ill-treat a wife?

"BETTER" NOW.—A couple named Jerry Better and Louisa Well, were married at the Cathedral in Cincinnati, on Saturday. Louisa was *Well* before, but she is *Better* now.

An Irishman, fresh from the sod, and anxious to secure a humming bird, caugh a large bee instead; it stung him, when Pat cried out: "Houly Moses, how hot his little fut is!"

AN INTELLIGENT ECHO—What must be done to conduct a newspaper right?—Write. What is necessary for a farmer to assist him?—System. What would give a blind man the greatest delight?—Light. What is the best counsel given by a justice of the peace?—Peace. Who commit the greatest abominatios?—Nations. What cry is the greatest terrifier?—Fire.

HIFALUTIN LETTER WRITING—A boarding school lady out west, who seems to soar above the common place vulgar style of the present day, sent the following excuse to a female friend:—

"Fondly cherished Clementine:—It is not in the power of my elocution to excogitate an epistle of efficacy—the intense frigidity of the circumambient atmosphere has congealed the placid aqueous fluid of the Mississippi—that with the most imminent and superlative reluctance I am constrained to procrastinate my egress to the environs of your magnificent residence!"

A California paper tells the following of Lieut. Derby, "John Phœnix," the humorist:

"One evening at the theatre, Phœnix observed a man sitting three seats in front whom he thought he knew; he requested the person sitting next to him, 'to punch the other individual with his cane.' The polite stranger did so, and the disturbed person turning his head a little, he discovered his mistake—that he was not the person he took him for. Fixing his attention steadfastly on the play and affecting unconsciousness of the whole affair, he left the man with a cane to settle with the other for the disturbance, who being wholly without an excuse, there was, of course, a ludicrous and embarrassing scene—during all which Phœnix was profoundly interested in the play. At last the man with the cane asked, rather indignantly, 'Didn't you tell me to punch that man with my stick?

"'Yes,'

"'And what did you want?'

"'I wanted to see whether you would punch him or not.'"

A debtor says: "My creditors are singularly unfortunate. They invariably apply the *day after* I have spent all my money. I always say to them, Now, this is very provoking! Why didn't you come yesterday, and I could have paid you in full?" But no! they never will. They seem to take a perverse pleasure in arriving always too late. It's my belief the rascals do it on purpose."

Ex-president Tyler's lecture upon the dead of his cabinet is in some respects a noticeable production. It abounds in rhetorical curiosities. Here is one of them. The ex-President says of Upshur:

"He esteemed truth the *spring* of heroic virtue, and he followed it wherever it *beckoned,* and error *'paled its ineffectual fire'* in order to mislead him."

This is almost as bad a jumble of figues as that of the Arkansas legislator who, scenting some foul conspiracy, exclaimed:

"Mr. Speaker I smell a rat, I hear it in the breeze, and I'll nip it in the bud."—*Washington Star.*

# The Farmer.

## DOMESTIC MANURES.

We would by no means discountenance the use of Guano altogether, when it can be procured on living terms, but would earnestly recommend to our readers a cautious and prudent application of it, and a reliance, mainly, on home-manufactured manure. There are many fertilizers on every farm, of equal value to guano, which are almost universally wasted. Among these, we may mention,

*Hen Manure.*—This is excellent for all kinds of garden vegetables, and, if properly managed, a little will go far as a fertilizer, for all crops. Take decomposed swamp muck and mix half and half with the scrapings of the hen-house and poultry roost, and, just before using, mix with it one bushel of ashes to five of the mixture, and put half a pint in each hill of corn. The result will be an increase of the crop 33⅓ per cent. The ashes should not be added before ready for application, because it has a tendency to set free the ammonia and cause loss before the mixture is covered in the earth.

*Night Soil.*—This should be prepared in the same way, with the addition of one-fifth stable manure and a quantity of rich woods mould in equal proportions with the muck; with a sprinkle of lime or ashes and plaster or charcoal, or coperas dissolved in water—half pound of the latter to each bushel of night soil. Let these ingredients be thoroughly mixed together and put up in bulk to stand from four to six weeks, and then be shoveled over and mixed with one-tenth ashes. A pint of the mixture in each corn hill, will increase the crop, on land needing aid, at least a third.

*Hog-pen Manure.— Cow-pen Manure.— Stable Manure.*—These three, composted in a similar way, with the addition of leaves, straw, weeds, any kind of rich earth, and, if intended for sandy land, a large proportion of pure clay, will furnish a much larger supply of valuable home made manure than any one who has not tried it, would imagine, at a much cheaper rate, too, than Peruvian guano at 55 or $60 per ton.

*Kitchen and yard Compost.*—All the trash, suds and dirty water and sweepings and scrapings should be thrown on this.

*Green Crops.*—Clover, Peas, and Buckwheat turned under, are also valuable and cheap methods of fertilizing the land, and should enter into the system of improvement of every farmer.

In the name of common sense, if we do not use foreign fertilizers less, let us resolve to use homemanufactured manures more.

This month, all disposable force, and every energy should be directed to collecting, saving, and hauling materials to increase the compost heaps. It will pay—it will pay well. Your next year's crop will prove it. Many of your farms need—many of your farms must have—manure, or all your labor, from year to year, is lost. Until it is applied, no lick that you strike, no furrow that you plow, no complaint that you utter, no tear that you shed, no *prayer* that you offer for rain will pay—nothing, nothing will avail. A priest was called upon to pray over the barren fields of his parishoners. He passed from one enclosure to another and pronounced his benediction, until he came to a most unpromising case. He surveyed it in dispair, exclaiming, "Ah! brethren, *no use to pray here*—THIS NEEDS MANURE."

*The Arator.*

DECAYING FRUIT.—Never permit green fruit to decay on the soil beneath the trees. In every apple, pear, plum and cherry, which is prematurely cast, there exists a minute insect which eats its way out in the time, and becomes the source of evil to the succeeding crop. Gather all up and either feed them to your domestic animals, or dispose of them in some way which will secure you against the results which must necessarily ensue from neglect. Swine turned into orchards the last of June, and permitted to have access till the fruit is gathered make great progress against insects by destroying the wormy fruit that produces them.

### Effects of Colors upon Health.

IMPORTANT SUGGESTIONS.—From several years observation in rooms of various sizes, used as manufacturing rooms, and occupied by females for 12 hours per day, I found that the workers who occupied those rooms which had large windows with large panes of glass in the four sides of the room, so that the sun's rays penetrated through the room during the whole day, were much more healthy than the workers who occupied rooms lighted from one side only, or rooms lighted through very small panes of glass. I observed another very singular fact, viz: that the workers who occupied one room were very cheerful and healthy, while the occupiers of another similar room, who were employed on the same kind of work, were all inclined to melancholy, and complained of pains in the forehead and eyes, and were often ill and unable to work. Upon examining the rooms in question, I found they were both equally well ventilated and lighted.—I could not discover any about the drainage of the premises that could effect the one room any more than the other; but I observed that the room occupied by the healthy workers was wholly whitewashed, and the room occupied by the melancholy workers was colored with yellow ochre.

I had the yellow ochre all washed off, and the walls and ceilings whitewashed. The workers ever after felt more cheerful and healthy. After making this discovery I extended my observation to a number of smaller rooms and garrets, and found, without exception, that the occupiers of the white rooms were much more healthy than the occupiers of yellow or buff colored rooms; and I succeeded in inducing occupiers of the yellow rooms to change the color for whitewash. I always found a corresponding improvement in the health and spirits of the occupiers. From these observations I would respectfully drop a hint to the authorities of schools, asylums and hospitals, to eschew yellow, buff, or anything approaching to yellow, as the grand color of the interior of their buildings.

The following are some of the things not generally appreciated about a house: 1. The benefit of thorough drainage and water supply. 2. The benefit of good heating and ventilation. 3. The benefits of proper color.—*Correspondence of the Bulletin.*

INVERTING POSTS.—We have, from time to time, heard of instances where two posts cut from the same tree, have been set near each other. In these cases it has been observed that the more durable post has been set in an inverted position, or top downward. There is some plausibility in the statement, for, supposing the pores to retain their sap-conducting power after being cut down, the water would be more likely to ascend and keep them moist and hasten decay. There are some objections to this theory, however, for it is the action of the *air* that produces and hastens decay, and if the pores are kept filled with water the air would be shut out and decay retarded. It is well known that wood lasts much longer in water than in air; and it is even probable that a piece of wood kept under water, entirely deprived of air, would be preserved for an unlimited period.

This matter can scarcely be settled by theory; long-continued observation can only fully determine it. We recommend fence and other posts to be set in an inverted position, as a general thing, where the form will admit of it; but in order to test the matter fully, let an occasional one be placed in the natural position, and be marked for future observation. Reports from those who have given attention to this subject are desirable.—*American Agriculturist.*

INFLUENCE OF THE SMILE IN GIVING BEAUTY OF EXPRESSION.—A beautiful smile is to the female countenance what the sunbeam is to the landscape. It embelishes an inferior face, and redeems an ugly one. A smile, however, should not become habitual, insipidity is the result; nor should the mouth break into a smile, on one side, the other remaining passive and unmoved, for this imparts an air of deceit and grotesqueness to the face. A disagreeable smile distorts the lines of beauty, and is more repulsive than a frown.

There are many kinds of smiles each having a distinctive character—some announce goodness and sweetness—others betray sareasm, bitterness and pride—some soften the countenance by their languishing tenderness—others brighten it by their brilliant and spiritual vivacity. Gazing and poring before a mirror cannot aid in acquiring beautiful smiles half so well as to turn the gaze inward, to watch that the heart keeps unsullied from the reflection of evil, and illuminated and beautified by sweet thoughts.

An ugly bachelor says that every thing should be in character. For instance, search warrants should be printed on 'tracing paper,' and wedding notice on *'fool's cap.'* Of course that bachelor is very ugly indeed.


**Cabinet Furniture,**

MADE AND SOLD BY

**PETER THURSTON,**

WEST STREET GRENSBOROUGH, N. C.

WHO keeps constantly on hand, and makes to order, Marble Top Centre and Pier Tables; splendid Ladies' Dressing Bureaus and Work Tables, with Marble or Mahogany tops; Secretaries and Book Cases of all kinds; bureaus an assortment—of every price and quality; Fine Mahogany Rocking Chairs with spring seats; Sofas, Wardrobes, Tables, Stands, &c.

All made as good and sold as low as Northern work.

Poplar, Birch, and Walnut Lumber,—and Country Produce at market prices,—taken in exchange for furniture. 1-tf.

**T. C. & B. G. WORTH,**

COMMISSION & FORWARDING

**MERCHANTS.**

Wilmington, N. C. 1:1y.

**COTTAGE BEDSTEADS,**

MANUFACTURED BY

**Joseph Sears.**

THESE BEDSTEADS, with other articles of Cabinet Furniture, kept constantly on hand and for sale cheap by the Manufacturer. Apply at his shop on Greene Street, between West Market and Sycamore.

Greensboro, N. C. 22:7m

**New Books.**

Macauley's History of England,
Hume's " " Do.
Irving's Works Complete.
Goldsmith's " Do.
Lives of the Chief Justices of the U. S.
Chamber's information for the people.
Anatomy of Melancholy.
The poetical works of Rogers Compbell, &c.
Bancroft's History of the U. S.
Weem's Life Marion.
Do " Washington.
May 1856. E. W. OGBURN.

FISH—fresh Mullets and Mackerel, just received and for sale by
Jan. 30. RANKIN & McLEAN.

**NEW BOOKS.**

Mrs. Bliss' practical Cook Book.
Mrs. Hale's New " Do.
Downing's fruit and fruit Trees of America.
Thomas' American Fruit Culturist.
Smiths' Landscape Gardening.
Evan's Millwright's Guide.
May 1856. E. W. OGBURN.

Molasses, new Crop, just received and for sale by
Jan. 30. RANKIN & McLEAN.

J. W. HOWLETT, D. D. S. J. F. HOWLETT.

**J. W. HOWLETT & SON,**

**DENTISTS,**

Respectfully offer their professional services to the citizens of Greensborough and all others who may desire operations performed on their teeth in the most approved, modern and scientific manner.

They are amply qualified to perform all and every operation pertaining in any way to Dental Surgery, unsurpassed for utility or beauty.

The Senior of the firm has in his possession Diplomas from the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, American Society of Dental Surgeons, and Dr. S. S. Fitch of Philadelphia, and has been in the regular practice of the profession for over twenty years.

They have furnished their Operating Rooms [on Market Street two doors above the Bland House,] in a handsome and comfortable manner for the reception of ladies, where one of the firm may always be found. Ladies will be waited on at their residences if desired.
January 1, 1856. 1-1y.

JUST TO HAND. 25 North Carolina Readers, No. 1. 25 do " No. 2.
Published by A. S. Barnes, & Co., N. York.
These Readers are adapted to C. Schools and recommended by C. H. Wiley, State Supt
For sale by E. W. OGBURN.

**NEW BOOKS.**

Scott's Bible in 3 Volumes.
Complete Analysis of the Bible by West.
Cyclopedia of Missions by Newcomb.
Lorenzo Dow's Complete works.
Family and Pocket Bibles in great variety.
Hymn Books, Methodist, Presbyterian and Baptist. E. W. OGBURN.
May 1856.

BOLTING CLOTHS and BURR MILL STONES.—The genuine Anchor Wand Cloths of all Nos. from 1 to 11, inclusive, kept in full supply on hand. French Burr Mill Stones of any size, to order, and warranted, delivered at Wilmington, Fayetteville, or any Station on the N. C. Railroad.
R. G. LINDSAY,
April, 1856. N. E. corner of Elm & Market

**JAMES M. HUGHES,**

FASHIONABLE TAILOR,

HAVING moved into his new shop, one door below the Book Store,
**West Market,** *Greensboro', N. C.,*
would respectfully return his thanks to the citizens of Greensboro' and vicinity for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed; and he hopes by diligence and punctuality, with his long experience in cutting and making, that he will continue to merit and receive a liberal patronage. He has a regularly established agency by which he receives the latest Paris, New York and Philadelphia FASHIONS which gentlemen are invited to examine for themselves.

All work warranted to please in fit and durability. One trial is all that is asked to give satisfaction. Remember the stand—West Market, one door below the Book Store.
Aug. 1856 4::1y

**FASHIONABLE TAILORING.**

HARRELL & MORING, Successors to J. G. Efland, having taken the shop formerly occupied by him, up stairs, opposite the HOPKINS HOUSE, beg leave to inform the citizens of Greensboro' and the surrounding country, that they are prepared to execute all orders in their line with neatness and despatch.

Mr. Harrell having had several years' experience in some of the most fashionable establishments, and being a pupil of Mr. J. W. Albright of the far famed firm of Albright, Samiento & Co., of Philadelphia, flatters himself that he cannot be surpassed in the art of Garment Cutting, being regularly in the receipt of the New York and Philadelphia Fashions.

All work done by us warranted to please. Give us a trial.
February, 1856. 6::1y.

**DRUGS! DRUGS!! DRUGS!!!**

JUST to hand a large and well selected stock of Medicines, Oils, Paints, Dye Stuff, Brushes, Perfumery, Pomades, Extracts, Soaps, Cosmetics.

**Also,**

SEGARS of the choicest Brands; in fact, every article usually found in a Drug Store. Call on East Market. Orders promptly filled, Perscription carefully put up at all hours by
W. C. PORTER.

JUST RECEIVED, per N. C. R. R., a large lot of Nails, Iron, Maleable Castings, Springs, Axles, Carriage Trimmings, &c. English, German and Briar Scythes and Snaths; Lock, Breast and Drawing Chains; Mill Saw Files, Rasps and Chisels, &c. Cheap by
RANKIN & McLEAN,
N. E. corner Market & Davy Streets.

**Passengers to NORMAL COLLEGE.**

A TWO-HORSE HACK will be at Thomasville, every day, except Sunday, to carry the *MAIL* and *PASSENGERS* to the College.

The distance is **six miles;** first-rate road; fair, **twenty-five cents.**

All boxes, bundles, &c., for any person at Normal, will be promptly delivered, if addressed to my care at Thomasville.
June 20, 1856. H. H. SMALL.
(26::tf)

**THE REVISED CODE.**

50 COPIES received and for sale.
E. W. OGBURN.
May, 1856

**FARMERS HALL, Raleigh, N. C.**

**HARVEST.**

*July,* 1856.

Grain and Grass Reapers.
Sinclair's, Montgomery, Rockaway Wheat Fans.
Heavy and light Horse Powers & Thrashers.
Revolving Horse Rakes.
Sinclair's and Grant's Grain Cradles.
Grain and Grass Blades, all sizes and best qualities.
Scythe Stones and Rakes, &c., &c.

**Also,**

Sinclair's French Burr Stone Grist Mill.
Ditto Iron Mill, & Corn & Cob Crushers combined warranted to grind table meal.
Scott's Little Giant, all sizes,
Sinclair's Little Champion, & Leavelt's improved Young America. } Corn & Cob Crushers.
McGregory's Agricultural Boilers, all sizes.
Sinclair's Horse and Hand Iron Propeller Straw Cutters.
Corn Shellers, &c., &c., all of which may be had at Manufacturer's prices, with freight only added. JAMES M. TOWLES,
(27::tf) *Raleigh, N. C.*

**KEITH & FLANNER,**

**Commission Merchants,**

*WILMINGTON, N. C.*

THROUGH FREIGHT TO WILMINGTON PER MAIL TRAIN. We have made an arrangement with the Railroad Company to run a freight car with their Mail Trains, twice a week, from Salisbury to Wilmington direct, leaving Salisbury on Monday and Thursday—leave Wilmington, on Tuesday and Friday. Our agent will accompany the car to receive and deliver freight at all the intermediate stations. The first car will leave Salisbury on Monday 23d inst. KEITH & FLANNER.
Wilmington, N. C., June 17, '56 (25::tf)

3 DOZ. the great IRON WHEEL examined, or its false spokes extracted, and an exhibition of ELDER GRAVES, its Builder. By W. G. Brownlow, Editor of Brownlow's Knoxville Whig.
Just received and for sale by
June, 1856 E. W. OGBURN.

**CHEAP FOR CASH.**

**Great reduction in the price of Ready Made Clothing.**

INTENDING to sell out my entire stock of Ready Made Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Shirts and every thing else kept in my Store, I call the attention of all in want of such goods to come and see me before purchasing elsewhere, and I will sell them the above mentioned articles cheaper than they ever have been sold in this part of the country.
May 26th '56.
S. ARCHER,
East Market Street.

100 KEGS PURE WHITE LEAD and ZINC just received and for sale low for cash by
RANKIN & McLEAN, *Agents.*
*Bellevue White Lead Company, N. Y.*
June 18, 1856.

**BOOKS FOR THE TIMES,**

**Let Every One Read.**

1 DOZ.—Republican Landmarks, the Views and Opinions of American Statesmen, on Foreign Immigration, being a Collection of Statistics of Population, Pauperism, Crime, etc. With an enquiry into the true Character of the United States Government, and its policy on the subject of Immigration, Naturalization of Aliens, etc. BY John P. Sanderson.

1 DOZ.—A Defence of the American Policy, as opposed to the encroachments of Foreign Influence, and especially to the interference of the Papacy in the political interests and affairs of the United States. By Thomas R. Whitney.
Just received, and for sale, by
June. E. W. OGBURN

**G. H. KELLEY & BROTHER,**

DEALERS IN

FAMILY GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,

*No. 11 North Water St., Wilmington, N. C.*

WILL keep constantly on hand, Sugars, Coffee, Molasses, Cheese, Flour, Butter, Lard, Soaps, Crackers, Starch, Oils, Snuffs, &c., &c.

REFERENCES.—O. G. Parsley, President of Commercial Bank, John McRae, President of Bank of Wilmington, of Wilmington; A. M. Gorman, Rev. R. T. Heflin, of Raleig; J. & F. Garrett, David McKnight, of Greensborough.
8::1y.

**GREAT IMPROVEMENTS.**

**Ambrotypes.**

THE Subscriber would respectfully inform the ladies and gentlemen of Greensboro' and vicinity, that he is now prepared to take AMBROTYPE LIKENESSES in all the beauty of art; they surpass the DAGUERREOTYPE in beauty of delineation, giving the most delicate contrast between light and shade, making a positive picture that can be seen in any light, and are not affected by atmosphere or water, and will last for all time.

**ALSO,**

DAGUERREOTYPES, in all the various branches of the art with the newest improvements—Instructions given in Ambrotyping and Daguerreotyping on reasonable terms, APPARATUS and STOCK furnished if desired.
12::1y A. STARRETT.

E. W. OGBURN, dealer in School, Religious, Scientific, Standard, prose and Poetical Works in General Literature; Law Books, Miscellany, Albums, Music and Writing Port Folios, Writing Desks, Music and Musical Instruments, Stationery, Fancy Articles, &c.
Greensborough, N. C.
Market Street, second square from the court house.

**THE ANNALS OF SOUTHERN Methodism by Dr. Deems.**

3 doz. COPIES just received and for sale.
E. W. OGBURN.
May 12, 1856.

BLANK WARRENTS FOR SALE

HAVANA PLAN LOTTERY!

**MORE PRIZES THAN BLANKS!**

7767 PRIZES! 102,000 DOLLARS!

**Only 15,000 Nos.**

**JASPER COUNTY ACADEMY LOTTERY.**

BY AUTHORITY OF THE STATE OF GEORGIA.

CLASS P,

TO be drawn Aug. 15th, 1856, at Concert Hall, Macon, Ga., under the sworn superintendence of Col. Geo. M. Logan, and Jas. A. Nisbet, Esq.

**CAPITAL $15,000!**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 Prize | 15,000 is | | $15,000 |
| 1 " | 5,000 is | | 5,000 |
| 1 " | 2,000 is | | 2,000 |
| 2 " | 1,000 are | | 2,000 |
| 5 " | 500 are | | 2,500 |
| 75 " | 100 are | | 7,500 |
| 20 Approx. of | $50 are | | 1,000 |
| 50 " | 25 are | | 1,250 |
| 50 " | 20 are | | 1,000 |
| 100 " | 10 are | | 1,000 |
| 7,500 Prizes of | 8¼ are | | 63,750 |
| 7,805 Prizes amounting to | | | $102,000 |

**Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2.50.**

PRIZES PAYABLE WITHOUT DEDUCTION.

The 7,500 Prizes of $8¼ are determined by the number which draws the $15,000 Prize—if that number should be an odd number, then every odd number ticket in the scheme will be entitled to $8.50; if an even number, then every even ticket will be entitled to $8.50, in addition to any other Prize which may be drawn

☞ Persons sending money by mail need not fear its being lost. Orders punctually attended to. Communications confidential.—Bank Notes of sound Banks taken at par. Drawings sent to all ordering Tickets.

☞ Those wishing particular numbers should order immediately.

Purchasers in buying an equal quantity of odd and even number tickets will be certain of drawing nearly one-half the cost of the same, with chances of obtaining other Prizes.

Address, JAMES P. WINTER,
(27::1y) *Manager,* Macon, Ga.

# HELP Young America!!

ADAMS & STEINER would most respectfully inform the public, that they have opened a new Harness Establishment, in the town of Greensboro', on East Market street, a few doors below the Court House, in the building formerly occupied by C. A. Gillespie, where they would be pleased to have their friends call and examine their work, and hear their prices before purchasing elsewhere. Those who want, either single or double **harness,** of any quality, from the *plainest* to the *finest extra finish,* will lose nothing by giving them a call, as they are determined to sell their work, all of which is manufactured with their own hands, of the best materials, and in the most durable and tasty manner, on such terms as cannot fail to give general satisfaction. As they are just commencing their career in life, they hope their friends will manifest an interest in their success, in proportion to their own assiduity, industry and zeal, to merit their partiality, and a liberal support from those who stand in need of the articles they are engaged in manufacturing.
Greensboro', Feb. 1856. 7::1y.

**ROWLAND & BROTHERS,**

**Commission Merchants,**

NORFOLK, VIRGINIA,

ARE prepared to receive and dispose of, advantageously, any quantity of flour from Orange, Alamance, Guilford and neighboring counties. Many years experience with every facility and ability enables us to guarantee satisfaction and promptness in all sales. We have sold for, and refer to among many others:

| | |
|---|---|
| Hon. THOS. RUFFIN, | Alamance, |
| JOHN NEWLIN, | do |
| P. A. HOLT, | do |
| W. R. ALBRIGHT, | do |
| J. H. HAUGHTON, | Chatham, |
| A. H. LINDLEY, | do |
| P. C. CAMERON, | Orange, |
| JOHN F. LYON, | do |
| W. J. BINGHAM, | do |
| JOHN LONG, | Randolph, |
| E. G. READE, | Person, |
| G. & H. WILLIAMS, | do |

Feb. 6. 6::1yr.

# New Spring Goods

R. G. LINDSAY,

*North-East corner of Elm and Market Streets,*

HAVING received his full supply of seasonable Dry Goods, is now prepared to offer all kinds of STAPLE AND FANCY articles, at such prices that cannot fail to please. His goods were purchased on the most favorable terms and selected from the largest and handsomest stocks in New York. They consist in part of Prints,
Printed and Robe
Lawns, Jaconets and Organdies, Flounced and Plain,
Bereges, Tissues and Granadines,
Brilliants and Ginghams, Challies, Alpaccas and Mohair, Extra Black Silks, Figured, Fancy and Summer Silks, Glace Silks and Bonnet Silks, Gents. Summer Cassimers,
Drap d'Ete and Doe Skins, Farmer's Satin, &c., Figured Silk und Marseiles Vesting, Table Damask, NAPKINS, Linen
Sheeting, Towelling,
Dimities, Swiss
MUSLIN,
Victoria and Bishop Lawns, Figured Muslin, Swiss and Scotch, Bordered, Tape and Plane Jaconets and Nantooks, Novelties in Embroideries, Muslin and Cambric, Blouse Linin, Farmers' Linin and Drills, Richardson and Gray Linens, Brown & Bleached Drillings, Shirtings, and Sheetings, Bonnets, Hats and Straw Goods, Ribbons, Flowers, &c. Call at North-East corner of Elm and Market Streets on
April, 1856. R. G. LINDSAY.

**N. C. FREEMAN,**

WITH

ABBOTT, JOHNS & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

STAPLE AND FANCY SILK GOODS,

*No. 153 Market Street, Philadelphia.*
1856. 2-1y

**GRAND COMBINATION.**

FOR the especial benefit of the reading public, the Publishers of the Times have made arrangements by which they can furnish the principal Literary Journals and Magazines at

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

Any person sending us $10 will receive one copy of the Times and a full set of the British Reviews and Blackwood, as republished by L. Scott & Co., for one year. For $4 we will send the Times and either of the following $3 Magazines for on year; Southern Literary Messenger; Godey's Lady's Book; Harper's, Magazine; and Graham's Magazine. For $3 we will send one copy of the Times and the Christian Album.

**2 Tierce Rice,**
3 HHDS. MOLASSES,
15 BAGS RIO, LAGURA & JAVA,
12 BBLS. SUGARS ASSORTED,
15 BOXES ADAMANTINE & TALLOW CANDLES,
8 BBLS. No. 1. Cut N. C. HERRINGS
just received and for sale by
June 18, 1856. RANKIN & McLEAN.

FRESH CHEESE and SWEET ORANGES just received at L. BENCINI'S.
March 26, 1856.

GEORGIA LOTTERY!

[*Authorized by the State of Georgia.*]

FORT GAINES ACADEMY LOETERY!!!

*CLASS 19,*

*To be drawn in the City of Atlanta, Georgia, in public, on* SATURDAY, *September 27th, 1856, on the*

**Havana Plan!**

☞ Purchasers in buying one odd number and one even number whole Ticket are guaranteed to draw 8.00. Halves and Quarter Tickets in proportion, with chances of obtaining the larger Prizes, which are a hundred per cent. better for the purchaser than any other Lottery in existence.

SAM'L SWAN & CO., Managers.

Prizes amounting to

☞ **$204,000!!** ☜

Will be distributed according to the following

**BRILLIANT SCHEME,**

30,000 NUMBERS—15,185 PRIZES!!

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Prize of | $40,000 is | $40,000 |
| 1 | " | 10,000 is | 10,000 |
| 1 | " | 10,000 is | 10,000 |
| 1 | " | 5,000 is | 5,000 |
| 1 | " | 2,000 is | 2,000 |
| 1 | " | 1,000 is | 1,000 |
| 1 | " | 1,000 is | 1,000 |
| 10 | " | 200 are | 2,000 |
| 100 | " | 100 are | 10,000 |
| 4 | approx. of | $200 to $40,000 are | $800 |
| 4 | " | 100 to 10,000 are | 400 |
| 4 | " | 75 to 10,000 are | 300 |
| 4 | " | 60 to 5,000 are | 240 |
| 4 | " | 50 to 2,000 are | 200 |
| 4 | " | 40 to 1,000 are | 160 |
| 4 | " | 25 to 1,000 are | 100 |
| 40 | " | 20 to 200 are | 800 |
| 15,000 | " | 8 are | 120,000 |
| 15,185 Prizes, amounting to | | | $204,000 |

There are 30,000 Tickets numbered from 1 to 30,000. There are 15,185 Prizes amounting to $204,000.

The drawing takes place in public under the superintendence of two sworn Commissioners.

The Numbers from 1 to 30,000, corresponding with those Numbers on the Tickets, printed on separate slips of paper, are encircled with small tin tubes, and placed in one wheel.

The first 117 Prizes, similarly printed and encircled, are placed in another wheel. The wheels are then revolved, and a number is drawn from the wheel of Numbers, and at the same time a Prize is drawn from the other wheel. The number and prize drawn out are opened and exhibited to the audience, and registered by the Commissioners, the Prize being placed against the number drawn. This operation is repeated until all the Prizes are drawn out.

APPROPRIATING PRIZES.—The two preceding and the two succeeding Numbers to those drawing the first 117 Prizes will be entitled to the 68 Appropriation Prizes, according to the Scheme.

The 15,000 Prizes of $8 are determined by the number which draws the $40,000 Prize—if that number should be an odd number, then every odd number ticket in the Scheme will be entitled to $8; if an even number, then every even number ticket will be entitled to $8 in addition to any other Prize which may be drawn.

All those tickets ending with 0, 2, 4, 6, 8, are even—all those ending with 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, are odd.

☞ Remember that every Prize is drawn, and payable in full without deduction.

☞ All Prizes of $1,000 and under, paid immediately after the drawing—other prizes at the usual time of thirty days.

All communications strictly confidential. The drawn numbers will be forwarded to purchasers immediately after the drawing.

*Whole Tickets* $10—*Halves* 5—*Quarters* 2½.

Prize Tickets cashed or renewed in other tickets at either office.

**Great Inducements to Clubs.**

As one-half of the Tickets are guaranteed to draw $8 we will sell Certificates of Packages of 10 Tickets (odd and even numbers,) at the following rates—All that the 10 Tickets draw over the amount gauranteed accrues to the purchaser.

Certificate of Package of 10 Whole Tickets, $80
" " 10 Half " 30
" " 10 Quarter " 15

Address orders for Tickets, or Certificates of Packages of Tickets, either to
S. SWAN & CO., *Atlanta, Ga.*
or S. SWAN, *Montgomery, Ala.*
(31::1y)

**ALABAMA LOTTERY,**

AUTHORIZED BY THE STATE OF ALABAMA,

SOUTHERN MILITARY ACADEMY LOTTERY Class G.—to be drawn in the city of Montgomery, Alabama, in public, on Friday, September 12, 1856, on the Havana Plan,

**SAMUEL SWAN, Manager.**

PRIZES amounting to **$200,000** will be distributed according to the following magnificent SCHEME. 30,000 Tickets only!

CAPITAL PRIZE $50,000.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Prize of | $50,000 is | $50,000 |
| 1 | " | 25,000 is | 25,000 |
| 1 | " | 15,000 is | 15,000 |
| 1 | " | 10,000 is | 10,000 |
| 1 | " | 6,000 is | 6,000 |
| 1 | " | 5,000 is | 5,000 |
| 1 | " | 3,000 is | 3,000 |
| 3 | " | 1,000 is | 3,000 |
| 10 | " | 500 is | 5,000 |
| 80 | " | 400 is | 32,000 |
| 100 | " | 200 is | 20,000 |
| 4 | approx. of | $400 to $50,000 are | $1,600 |
| 4 | " | 300 25,000 " | 1,200 |
| 4 | " | 250 15,000 " | 1,000 |
| 4 | " | 175 10,000 " | 700 |
| 4 | " | 150 6,000 " | 600 |
| 4 | " | 125 5,000 " | 500 |
| 4 | " | 100 3,000 " | 400 |
| 4 | " | 80 1,000 " | 320 |
| 4 | " | 70 1,000 " | 280 |
| 4 | " | 50 1,000 " | 200 |
| 40 | " | 40 500 " | 1,600 |
| 320 | " | 30 400 " | 9,600 |
| 400 | " | 20 200 " | 8,000 |
| 1,000 | prizes amounting to | | $200,000 |

*Whole Tickets,* $10—*Halves,* 5—*Quarters,* 2½.

*Plan of the Lottery.*

The Numbers from 1 to 30,000, corresponding with those numbers on the Tickets printed on separate slips of paper, are incircled with small tin tubes, and placed in one wheel. The first 200 Prizes, similarly printed and encircled, are placed in another wheel. The wheels are then revolved, and a number is drawn from the wheel of Numbers, and at the same time a Prize is drawn from out the other wheel. The number and Prize drawn out are opened and exhibited to the audience, and registered by the Commissioner, the Prize being placed against the number drawn. This operation is repeated until all the Prizes are drawn out.

*Approximation Prizes.*—The two preceding and the two succeeding Numbers to those drawing the first 200 Prizes will be entitled to the 800 Approximation Prizes, according to the Scheme.

The Managers, determined that their Lotteries shall excel all others, offer to the public the above scheme, which, for the brilliancy of its Capitals, and chances of obtaining Prizes, has never been equaled.

☞ Remember that every Prize is drawn, and payable in full without deduction.

☞ All Prizes of $1,000 and under, paid immediately after the drawing—other Prizes at the usual time of thirty days.

All communications strictly confidential. The drawn numbers will be forwarded to purchasers immediately after the drawing.

Prize Tickets cashed or renewed in other Tickets at either office.

Orders for Tickets can be addressed to
S. SWAN & CO., *Atlanta, Ga.*
or S. SWAN, *Montgomery, Ala.*
(31::1y)

A GENERAL assortment of Hardware, Grain and Grass Scythes, Nails, Cordage, &c. R. G. LINDSAY,
N. E. corner of Elm & Market.
April, 1856.